The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Already the Ballots Begin to Flow Back

UNCOMMONLY STRONG PUBLIC INTEREST in the Hoover-Roosevelt struggle for the Presidency is evidenced by the rapid rate with which THE DIGEST'S ballots have begun to come back from the people.

Just preliminary trickles, of course—a few thousands from this State, a few more thousands from that—like the trickles and freshets that give warning of some great flood on the way.

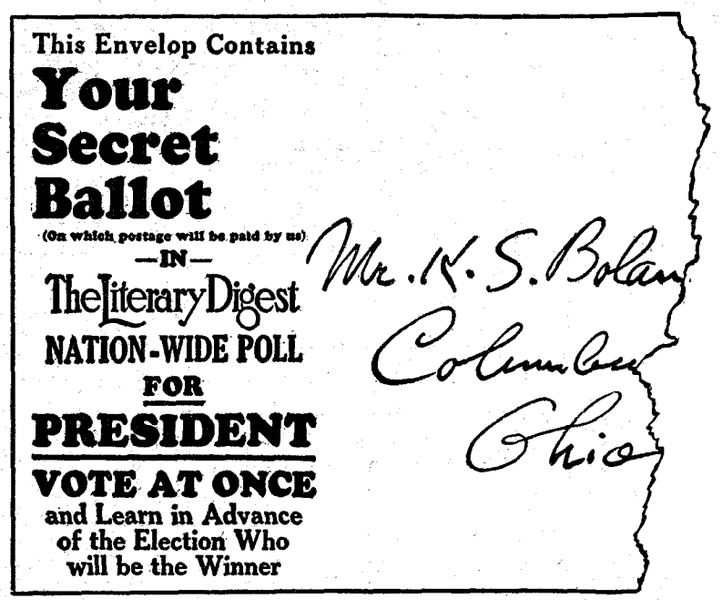
And the flow is increasing. A few more thousands each day. More and heavier mail-bags at each delivery.

The earliest poll-voters seem to be of the impulsive type. They like to go over the top and get done with it.

Thanks to these early birds, we shall be able to present the first tabulation of returns in next week's LITERARY DIGEST, dated September 24.

But the main body of poll-voters are more deliberate. Instead of being in a hurry to go over the top, they have a tendency to hug their ballots. You'd think they were afraid that if they voted too soon they might change their minds. They are the balloteers who make the big flood, when the ballots arrive in huge daily waves.

Hence it is that the earliest returns can not be wholly trusted to give a reliable index to the ultimate results of the poll. Many fluctuations in the course of subsequent balloting might put an entirely new complexion on the returns, so we strongly advise our readers to wait until the poll is far advanced before they begin to prophesy.



Don't Miss the Contents of Your Poll Envelop

This is a reduced view of it. Some of the lettering is red, some black.

IN fact, they'd better keep an open mind until they see the final returns.

But each week's report, as State after State takes its place in the column, will be full of exciting news for all wide-awake citizens who want to know the drifts of popular opinion in the third year of the great depression—the third and last, as we all hope, with fingers crossed to ward off bad luck.

Now begins the really complicated part of THE DIGEST'S colossal and costly task. Some might think it complicated enough to print twenty million ballots and distribute them to twenty million personally addrest individuals over an area of nearly three million square miles, in such fashion that the whole nation is fairly represented—all classes, both sexes, States, cities, towns, villages, rural sections, all on a justly apportioned basis in accordance with the vote of the States in 1928.

YES, that part of the job is pretty complicated. We admit it ourselves. But in the matter of head-work it doesn't hold a candle to the job of counting, classifying, analyzing and tabulating the returns of a Presidential poll with seven candidates in the field and all kinds of drifts and cross-drifts going on all over the country.

Speaking of head-work, our statistical staff, who do this Einstein stuff on the returning ballots, have mathematical bumps which would enable them to crash the gate at an astronomical congress. But they need those bumps to sort out the permutations and combinations involved in the political drifts shown by the poll.

They're hard at work now on the first few thousands of ballots that have come in. Think of all they have to figure out—seven candidates, forty-eight States, and three "previous vote" possibilities on the ballot.

"Long before the people go to the polls in November, we will know what their humor is," predicts the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. "The election itself will follow the constitutional form, but the LITERARY DIGEST poll will make off with the substance.

"What happened in Missouri four years ago is an illustration. The DIGEST poll showed 62,613 votes for Hoover and 33,849 for Smith. Democrats protested loudly that this was not a true reflection of the condition of the State, but the election confirmed the DIGEST poll. Hoover got 834,080 votes, Smith 662,-562. The same thing has happened in the Prohibition polls.

"In truth, the DIGEST polls have become a national institution. They did more, in our opinion, to ripen public opinion in the field of national Prohibition than is generally realized. A British observer of the American scene says we do not usually know what we think about anything. If so, THE LITERARY DIGEST has discovered a means of bringing us out."

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Can Walker Wreck Roosevelt?

"THE PLAYBOY HAS PUT ON A STUNT which may well wreck the Democratic party in this campaign, Tammany Hall included."

Thus M. E. Tracy sums up in the New York *World-Telegram*—a Roosevelt paper—the worst possibilities, from the Democratic view-point, of James J. Walker's action in resigning as Mayor of New York in the midst of his ouster hearing, and violently attacking Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Mayor said he was being "lynched," and called Governor Roosevelt "a biased judge acting illegally . . . with a personal interest in the outcome," so that the hearing was "a travesty, a mock-trial."

Some Democratic papers share Mr. Tracy's fear of Democratic disaster. Others foresee no serious rupture. Some are sure that Governor Roosevelt will benefit through a crystallization of anti-Tammany sentiment.

Almost frantically, the press of the country is seeking to size up the effects of this Walker "stunt." Two quotations from Democratic papers will show the wide range of comment. First, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.) dismisses the matter by saying that—

"Walker's action will keep politics seething in New York City, but the case has been definitely eliminated from the national campaign."

BUT elsewhere a different opinion prevails. It may be presented by quoting a news article by James A. Hagerty in the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.)—

"The prospect that James J. Walker's candidacy for Mayor this fall will cause a Democratic feud even greater than those which existed when Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland were running for President has made it doubtful that Governor Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for President, can carry New York State, with the result that he may lose the Presidency entirely on the Walker issue unless something can be done to bring Tammany to his support.

"This was the view exprest by leading members of both Republican and Democratic parties, some of the Democrats, however, expressing the opinion that, while there is every indication that Governor Roosevelt will be cut heavily in New York City, he may develop enough strength up-State to hold down the Republican plurality there and carry the State."

To show the strange cross-currents of this confusing situation, we again quote Mr. Tracy:

"How can Mr. Walker run for reelection without continuing his abuse of Governor Roosevelt? How can Tammany support him without bolting the national ticket?

"If Walker loses, Tammany will be sunk. If he wins and Governor Roosevelt loses, Tammany will be held responsible for the Democratic party's defeat. If both he and Governor Roosevelt win, Tammany will be exposed to the wrath of a national administration which it knifed."

THUS the dapper, "wise-cracking" Mr. Walker, whose own political fate is considered as of little importance outside New York, has given the entire nation something to think about. And it is thinking about him harshly, judging by dozens of editorials. Here and there one finds a good word for the ex-Mayor, but the great mass of comment, in both Democratic and Republican papers, criticizes him for "quitting under fire," and for his "unwarranted" attack upon Governor Roosevelt.

Mama! Naughty Man Spank!

—Scott in the Portland "Oregonian."

Most editors, after taking a slap at Mr. Walker, pass on to the nationally important matter of how the upheaval he caused will affect Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover on November 8.

Before quoting additional comment, however, it may be well to list some of the developments that seethed to the top of the political pot immediately after Mr. Walker tossed in his resignation—to submit his case, as he said, to "the supreme authority—the people themselves."

These developments, as reported in the press, include:

Uncertainty as to whether Tammany actually will nominate Mr. Walker for reelection.

Mr. Walker himself says: "My case is in the hands of the people of New York. I am not going to urge my case."

Court action is expected to decide whether a special mayoralty election can be held this fall.

But Tammany may play a waiting game, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, and not nominate Mr. Walker until only a week before the election.

Foes of Tammany express themselves as eager for a special election and the test against the ex-Mayor.

William Randolph Hearst, whose advice Mr. Walker followed in quitting, rebukes him, in the New York *American*, for his attack on Governor Roosevelt.

Joseph V. McKee, new Mayor of New York, slashes city salaries and puts through other economies in what the press believes is his plan to keep the office.

Samuel Seabury, counsel to the Hofstadter Legislative committee which investigated New York City affairs, is urged as a fusion mayoralty candidate against Walker, altho his friends doubt that he would run.

A Washington view of how the Walker resignation will affect the general political situation is provided by J. F. Essary, correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Mayor Walker's resignation has not improved Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's chances of carrying New York.

"On the contrary, it has rendered that State more doubtful than it has been at any time since his nomination at Chicago, first, by more actively arraying the Tammany organization in New York City against him, and next, by keeping the Walker issue very much alive.

"If the Governor had been allowed the opportunity to dismiss the Mayor and to capitalize the dramatic possibilities of such action, not only would he have gained valuable support at home, but would have immensely strengthened himself outside of New York."

FEARFUL of disaster to Democratic hopes if Tammany runs Walker again, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) denounces "the spectacle of a callous clique in this city bedeviling the whole party situation and making ready to betray every trust for the sake of keeping a tight grip on local offices. Mayor Walker sinks into nothingness compared with such a proposed huge disruption of Democratic plans and hopes throughout the whole country."

Altho declaring that "the Governor's fairness, firmness, and aloofness from political consideration during the Walker hearings have, beyond any doubt, strengthened him throughout the country," the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) adds that—

"But if a special mayoralty election is called for the same date as the national election, and if a Tammany-supported Walker denounces Governor Roosevelt all over New York City, the

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results will probably be unfortunate for Roosevelt in the city and may cost him the State.

"The effect would be to strengthen Roosevelt where he does not particularly need strength and to weaken him where he does need it."

But many other Democratic papers have no misgivings.

"Friends of Governor Roosevelt are convinced," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, speaking for many Democratic papers throughout the country, "that he will gain more than he will lose by the firmness and courage he has shown in the handling of a difficult problem." And the New Orleans *States* (Dem.) adds:

"The Governor is fortunate in having escaped the necessity of actually putting Mr. Walker out of office; yet he will get credit for achieving that end by the manner in which he has acted. So he may be said to be the gainer by a situation that at one time seemed to have grave political consequences in store for him."

"His position, not only in New York but the country over, will be strengthened," also agrees the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) in a strong Roosevelt State. Less positive is the Louisville *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which says, however, that "net results to the Democratic candidate probably will not be ill results."

The effect "will be exactly the same," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "as tho the Governor had formally removed Walker," costing him some strength in sections where Tammany swings votes but helping him in the West and South—

"By such a trade Roosevelt is the gainer by a wide margin. Tammany is traditionally ineffective in Presidential campaigns. America's greatest Democratic city does little for Democratic aspirants for the White House. Barring the unusual year 1912, New York's electoral votes have not been cast for a Democrat for President since 1892, forty years ago.

"We do not ascribe to Franklin D. Roosevelt political motives in the Walker matter; but if he had such motives, developments could not break better for him than they have now."

"The odds should be against Tammany doing the sentimental thing" by nominating Walker, thinks the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.)—

"Acting Mayor McKee has in a few days given New York the startling contrast of a working mayor, a man doing a full day's work with vigor and earnestness and responsibility. Walker's chances with the electorate weaken as McKee continues to demonstrate that New York can get what it needs, a working mayor.

"Governor Roosevelt did his duty ably in conducting the Walker hearing. For Tammany to knife him now for doing his duty would discredit the society worse than ever it has been outside the Greater City.

"And Tammany is sensible of the fact that it needs friends—in a Presidential year. It is not a matter of ethics so much as one of practical politics."

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He Pledges Friendship to Us

Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez taking the oath as Mexico's President.

Mexico's Quiet Shift of Chiefs

A TALL, PARTLY BALD MAN—a general who prefers civilian clothes, and likes brown shoes and soft-collar shirts—steps into the Presidency of Mexico.

Succeeding President Pascual Ortiz Rubio, who resigned, according to press dispatches, because of ill-health and political difficulties, Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez takes office as Mexico's forty-third President in a tranquil shift of power.

Among the first to congratulate him, notes the Associated Press, are President Hoover and Jack Dempsey.

And felicitations are ladled out by the American press as Rodriguez is sworn in with the additional promise to "continue the friendly and cordial relations with the United States which now exist."

Forty-three years old, a business man, successively holding the offices of military commander of Lower California, Secretary of Industry and War Secretary, Rodriguez is a close personal friend of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President and "strong man" of Mexico. It was, in fact, Calles who, according to press dispatches, made him President, after Ortiz Rubio became involved in a political squabble.

Rodriguez had been Secretary of War in Ortiz Rubio's Cabinet. Designated for the Presidency by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, he is to serve until December 1, 1934, completing the six-year term for which Gen. Alvaro Obregon, later assassinated, was elected in 1928. Ortiz Rubio was inaugurated February 5, 1930. Rodriguez took office on September 4.

"Mexico honors her sovereignty, quickens the confidence and admiration of her neighbors and heartens the family of free nations by the quiet dignity and constitutional correctness which distinguish the change that has just taken place."

Thus the New York *American* of the Hearst press. But the New York *World-Telegram* says:

"Viewed as a peaceful change in contrast to the former method of violent overthrow, this represents progress in popular government.

"But judged by the tests which Calles himself laid down when he magnanimously gave up the Presidency, events of the last week indicate that Mexico has made little if any progress toward responsible government by party rather than by persons. These events also seem to show that Mexico's ancient curse, domination of the nation by the Army, still exists.

"Elevation of General Rodriguez is welcomed by certain American and other foreign interests, whom he has befriended at the expense of Mexican labor. There is nothing in his recent record to arouse hope that the new President will restore the Government-for-the-people given by a younger and better Calles than now dictates behind the scenes."

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The Coolidge O.K. on Hoover

"WE KNOW HE IS SAFE AND SOUND."

Right there Calvin Coolidge gives the Republican managers a slogan for the Hoover campaign, writes Kenneth Clark for Universal Service. "From a thousand platforms that slogan will go winging throughout the land," he predicts.

The Coolidge boost for Hoover in *The Saturday Evening Post* "is a far more effective campaign document for the Republicans than any of the key-note speeches," says David Lawrence for the Consolidated Press. All in all, as Mr. Lawrence sums up the article, "Mr. Coolidge thinks the Republican party a great institution and Mr. Hoover a good man to lead it again."

The Coolidge statement of "The Republican Case" as spread over seven pages of *The Saturday Evening Post*, praises the Republican party, platform, and candidates. There is a short history of the depression in which Mr. Coolidge reports that when President he was alarmed over the excessive speculation in the winter of 1928-29, and that he kept in touch with the Federal Reserve Board, understanding that "they were using their influence quietly to check speculation." Then, after "a fresh wave of speculation," our business world "was shocked by the failure of a large concern in England, and general business in this country began to recede." Then came the big stock-market break. There were indications of revival early in 1930, but, according to the Coolidge version, drought here and all kinds of disasters abroad intensified the depression and forced us to contemplate the distressing problems of hard times.

So Mr. Coolidge thinks the fair thing to do is "to stop blaming President Hoover for the conditions of the depression, the devastating effects of which rose almost entirely outside of his jurisdiction and beyond his control, and judge him in accordance with the patience, courage, and success with which he has been able to propose and supply remedies."

After emphasizing Mr. Hoover's ability and experience as administrator, Mr. Coolidge makes this brief appeal:

"He deserves reelection for what he has done and for what he has prevented. We know he is safe and sound."

THE Coolidgian praise of Hoover is naturally echoed in the Republican papers, and there comes with it loud praise for the Coolidge presentation of the Republican case. Such words as "important," "comprehensive," "impressive," "spirited," "enthusiastic" are found in a Boston *Herald* editorial. "There is solid sense in them thar Vermont hills," concludes the Waterbury *Republican*. The Hartford *Courant* thinks the statement will be tremendously helpful to the Republicans:

"The President to-day stands revealed not merely as the symbol of the Republican party but as the one man who, rising above party, has made a brave and tireless fight to lift the country out of the throes of a great depression, and to set its course once more on the right track."

On the other side of the political fence the pro-Roosevelt Philadelphia *Record* asks: "Just what has Coolidge to say about Hoover?" And it makes a scornful reply:

"Little more than the President had to say for himself in his acceptance speech. The same cold disregard of human suffering, the same ballyhoo, the same parroty reiteration of an outworn political credo."

In dealing with the economic crisis, the Coolidge article, so the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) thinks, "reflects the same unimaginative absence of ideas as other Republican announcements of recent years."

Mr. Coolidge is quite right in asking us to stop blaming President Hoover for the depression, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*; "the blame more correctly belongs to Mr. Coolidge himself," and to "the cowardly pusillanimous economic policies for which Mr. Coolidge stands sponsor."

And if Mr. Coolidge now says he was alarmed over the speculation mania of 1928-29, "he kept the alarm very much to himself," reflects the New York *Times*. In early January of 1929 many observers saw danger-signals in "the dizzy increase in brokers' loans." But at that very time the Washington dispatches reported: "President Coolidge is of the opinion that the record-breaking increase in brokers' loans is not large enough to cause unfavorable comment."

Jobless Losing Their Votes

"THE DEPRESSION IS LIKELY to disfranchise hundreds of thousands of workless voters."

So asserts the New York *World-Telegram*, commenting on the action at Lewiston, Maine, to strike from the voting roll the names of a thousand jobless citizens who have received city aid. "About the worst irony would befall a man," this paper says, "if, in addition to losing his job, he were deliberately robbed of his vote." Explaining to what extent the unemployed may be disfranchised, it goes on:

"At least ten States have poll-tax and other voting qualifications which many unemployed can not meet. In Arkansas, Massachusetts, Florida (with certain exceptions), Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, poll-tax receipts are required before voting.

"In Oregon possession of property is a voting requirement; in Pennsylvania payment of a State or county tax within the preceding two years is necessary; in South Carolina the voter must own and pay taxes on at least $300 worth of property.

"Besides these limits the depression itself has cast adrift a multitude of citizens who will lose their votes by reason of absence.

"If political machines set about to practise skullduggery in the effort to perpetuate their power, the jobless will be encouraged to use some other weapon than the ballot.

"The least we can offer our unfortunate unemployed is the right of protest at the polls."

The Maine protest referred to was wired to President Hoover by Herbert E. Holmes, Corporation Counsel of Lewiston, and a candidate for State Senator on the Democratic ticket. He said:

"Republican organization here has invoked obsolete pauper law to enable Republican majority of Lewiston Board of Registration of Voters to proceed to strike from voting lists about one thousand unemployed voters who have been forced to receive municipal relief, and prevent their voting in the State election,

"Believed here to constitute first step in nation-wide campaign to disfranchise unemployed and prevent them from voting in national election, I urge you to advise local officials against this injustice to hapless victims of existing emergency."

BUT politics had nothing whatever to do with it, retort Republicans of Lewiston.

Municipal Judge Edward R. Parent, a member of the Republican State Committee, declared in an interview with the Lewiston *Evening Journal* that the Registration Board is simply complying with the requirements of the State Constitution.

And *The Evening Journal* has this to say editorially:

"With as much concern and as much pain as has Mr. Holmes for the unfortunate who, through no fault of theirs, have to seek aid from the city, and with appreciation and acknowledgment of Mr. Holmes's devotion to civic duty and his humanitarianism, the plain fact remains that he is not the judge of whether a law has become 'obsolete.'

"It is submitted that he has no grounds to plead that the President of the United States should use influence to sway the action of a local registration board away from its sense of right."

But "it would be as absurd as it would be vicious," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "to eliminate from the voting lists as paupers all those who have been forced to accept public aid"—

"Millions of people so reduced in economic resources are, by common agreement, victims of circumstances entirely beyond their control—and circumstances which, as a matter of common decency they should have an opportunity to review as voters."

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Much Ado About McAdoo

A STUNNING COMEBACK for a man supposed to be politically as dead and extinct as the dodo.

So exclaims the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) at the overwhelming victory, in the California senatorial primary, of tall, spare, angular, hawklike William Gibbs McAdoo.

Does this mean that this sixty-eight-year-old son-in-law of the late Woodrow Wilson will "become the power behind the throne," if Franklin D. Roosevelt is elected to the Presidency? That is just what Mr. McAdoo hopes to be, hints the Louisville *Herald-Post* (Ind.). And moreover: "The Hearst press will do everything in its power to advance their common interests."

Even tho Republican dailies scoff at the idea of Mr. McAdoo's winning the senatorial race in California, independent papers like the Troy (N. Y.) *Record* indulge in a little arresting speculation on the possibilities of this "miraculous" resurrection of William Gibbs McAdoo into the world of national politics. According to the Troy paper, Mr. McAdoo "can't lose"—that California landslide demonstrates that he is a power in the Democratic party:

"If both he and Roosevelt should be elected, he would become the mouthpiece of the next President and one of the two or three most influential members of the Senate.

"If Roosevelt should win and McAdoo lose, the Californian would probably have a choice of Cabinet posts, and might return, if he wished, to the Treasury Department, of which he was the head.

"On the other hand, should Roosevelt lose and McAdoo win, then the latter would become a tremendous power in Washington, as he would represent an opposite political faith from President Hoover's own State.

"If the worst should happen to the Democrats in the defeat of both Roosevelt and McAdoo, then the senatorial nominee could attribute his defeat to the general debacle, and thereby sacrifice none of his political prestige.

"It would be difficult to imagine a more favorable situation for any politician.

"The success he registered in the California primaries gives him the advantage of a man who is playing heads in coin-tossing or flipping, and the piece of money has a head on either side.

"McAdoo is a sure political winner in California."

THE hero of this political miracle play, who will celebrate his sixty-ninth birthday on October 31, is described by Lemuel F. Parton, in the New York *Sun* (Ind.), as a long, lean man who would rather work than eat, with a face that fits this character.

"It is lean, almost hawklike, and it tops a long, angular frame. It is a precise face, too, and that is no deception, for he is a precise man. At sixty-eight he still catches misspelled words in his letters. As a boy he milked cows before studying the law, and he can still turn out a proper batch of the biscuits he learned to make after the milking was done. He is married to a daughter of Woodrow Wilson, who coaxed him into politics."

Loyal Democratic dailies congratulate William Gibbs McAdoo on his astonishing political rebirth. The Richmond *News-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.) opines that the "miracle" can be completed only by Mr. McAdoo's election to the Senate from such a Republican hotbed as California. Only that election could be truly termed a miracle to bring his angular life to a rounded climax. "To be sure, he's nearly sixty-nine, but he neither looks it, nor feels it. If he should be a minority Senator during a Republican administration, would he not bedevil the sensitive Mr. Hoover? McAdoo in the Senate would be a hornet under a high hat."

Others, like the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.) praise the forthright, aggressive personality of this Georgia-born Democrat. The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) recalls his past performances, his wide experience, his ability, his restlessness.

But his critics do not mince words in expressing their scorn of the McAdoo victory. Conceding the sweeping landslide in the senatorial primary, the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) refers to Mr. McAdoo as "the gentleman who engineered the infamous double-cross at Chicago," and refuses to believe that his nomination will be indorsed by California voters in November. Certain California dailies stress the "unholy alliance" between the two Williams—McAdoo and Hearst. Representing conservative Republican, Hooverite elements around San Francisco Bay, the San Francisco *Chronicle* points out:

"What a mixed situation, in its wet and dry elements, this California election turns out to be! The Republicans of California have nominated for the United States Senate one of the wettest of the wets [Tallant Tubbs]; the Democrats of California

Back to Life
—Cowan in the Boston "Transcript."

one of the driest of the dries. In the Eighth Congressional District, Republicans piled up a whacking total vote for the wet candidates for United States Senator, and then turned around and walloped the wringing-wet candidate for Congressman.'

As interpreted by Arthur Sears Henning of the Chicago *Tribune*, Republican leaders in Washington believe that McAdoo's nomination may intensify the factionalism that splits the opposing party:

"If the Smith faction is whetting its knife for Roosevelt throughout the country, as the attitude of its leader up to date would seem to indicate, it will do so with more than ordinary satisfaction in California, where McAdoo also is on the ticket.

"McAdoo and Smith each prevented the nomination of the other in Madison Square Garden. McAdoo gave no aid to Smith in 1928. And in 1932 McAdoo was instrumental in preventing the renomination of Smith and throwing the nomination to Roosevelt, whom Smith had tried to 'stop.'

"When McAdoo ascended the platform at Chicago to deliver California and Texas to Roosevelt, he grimly whispered, 'Here's where I even up scores.'

"He did, and Smith will never forgive him.

"To carry California the Democrats must not only be united, but gain the votes of several hundred thousand Republicans. The defection of Smith Democrats from Roosevelt will counterbalance any defection of Republicans from Hoover, in the opinion of the Republican chieftains."

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Labor to Fight Pay-Cuts

"NO MORE WAGE-CUTS!"

In his Labor Day address in Pittsburgh, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, persists in his long fight "to keep an unreduced pay envelop in the pocket of the American workingman." Scrappily this labor leader proclaims:

"Unemployment will be overcome, business will improve, economic stability will be restored when the owners and management of industry cease their pursuit of a stupid, unwise, destructive wage-cutting policy.

"We will start back when wages stop going down. A return of prosperity will correspond with the restoration of wages and buying power.

"When there is placed in the hands of the people an enlarged buying power, when wages ascend and incomes increase, and when commodity prices rise, prosperity will return.

"People can not be employed when there is no demand for manufactured goods. There can be no demand for manufactured goods where there is no market. There can be no market when those who make up the market are unable to buy."

ON the same day, speaking at Syracuse, New York, Secretary William N. Doak, of the Federal Department of Labor, hails the advent of the shorter work-week.

Mr. Green tells his listeners that the American Federation of Labor will fight for unemployment insurance on a Federal basis.

How, inquire a number of dailies, is this country to reconcile these high wages, and the establishment of a "dole" for the unemployed, also demanded by the American Federation of Labor, with the shorter work-day and work-week, and the "spreading of jobs"?

Papers like the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which views the crisis from the point of view of Wall Street, and the Philadelphia *Record* attempt savagely to refute Mr. Green's contention.

Indignantly the Philadelphia paper retorts that if American labor wishes to preserve its self-respect, it must throw off "stuffed-shirt leadership," and find leaders elsewhere than among "the Greens and Wolls, who remain household pets of reactionary interests."

Summarizing changes in the "labor front" announced this Labor Day, the Cleveland *Press* discovers five new "salients." These are summarized:

"1. An 'economic wage.' This goes beyond the mere minimum comfort standard. The new wage theory holds that industry itself in the machine-age will suffer unless the workers, as industry's chief customers, are paid real wages that increase with industry's productivity.

"2. Hours of labor to fit industry's capacity to hire. Realizing that even after the depression millions will remain jobless by reason of new inventions the A. F. of L. officially indorses the five-day week. A universal six-hour day, it is claimed, would put to work all the 'technologically unemployed.'

"3. National planning. Organized labor indorses the La Follette bill for a National Planning Council and argues that unless industry brings production and consumption into proper harmony hard times will recur.

"4. Security reserves. Labor insists that industry set aside some of its profits for the protection of the workers against old age, sickness, accidents, and unemployment.

"5. A share in management. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, railway shopmen, and other progressive unions are working out systems of employee-management cooperation with success."

Underwood

"Share the Work!"

Walter Clark Teagle, President of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, wants to see more names on every paymaster's sheet.

"Staggering" Into New Jobs

CAN TWO JOBS BE MADE TO GROW where only one grows now?

You bet they can, Walter Clark Teagle tells the big business men gathered in conference by President Hoover.

This enthusiasm of the President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for job "staggering," or "work-sharing," results in his appointment as chairman of a special coordinating committee. He opens offices in the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, and the national drive for a million or more new jobs, as the Buffalo *Courier-Express* terms it, opens with a bang. Similar offices, we read in press accounts, are established in the remaining eleven Federal Reserve districts.

No mere theory to Walter C. Teagle, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* points out, is this new technique of "staggering" employment. He has applied the principle successfully:

"Instead of laying off men by the wholesale, his company, by a system of 'staggering,' has kept several thousands on the pay-roll who otherwise would have had no regular income.

"He is responsible for the statement that more than 3,000 industrial companies have already adopted this system."

Altho he admits that it is a "difficult job to convince employers of the merits of the scheme," Mr. Teagle touched the crux of the whole matter, in the opinion of the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, when he said: "We hope that pressure of public sentiment will put this program over." The Philadelphia *Bulletin* summarizes the scope of the plan:

"Mr. Teagle hopes to put 2,000,000 of the disemployed throughout the country back on a pay-envelop basis.

"He is not making any prediction, but he has some grounds for his expectation in his own experience in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, employing 23,000 men and giving some measure of work to 3,000 more individuals through the part-time reapportionment than would otherwise have been carried on the pay-roll.

"He cites a company that has added 5,000 names to its pay-roll by a share-the-work program.

"From San Francisco comes report of a general campaign of this character, carried out through large and small industries and mercantile establishments and proving wholly practicable."

HOWEVER, enthusiasm in the press is by no means unanimous. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, representing the dissenting minority, offers a number of stubborn objections:

"A great part of employment, more than many realize, lies in positions in which the particular ability of each worker renders him difficult to replace.

"Some companies have made great sacrifices to keep together their working staffs, because they could not cast them out and hope later to resume business, save at much greater cost in delay and spoiled goods. In such cases there can be no fair demand that the employed share a job.

"Nor can the movement effect anything very extensive in public service save by virtually pulling down the civil-service system. Nor yet will it work in many of the smaller manufacturing establishments, some 175,000 of them, employing 800,000 persons in normal times, that have not over ten employees each; the work in such places can not well be subdivided if it be not increased.

"If only some and not others can be compelled to share a relatively small number of the workers must be made to take up all the slack in employment."

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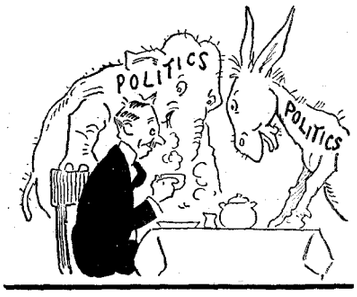
TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE way it looks now the next war will be fought in the poorhouse.—*Florida Times-Union.*

ONLY a slight change is necessary to make Prosperity, which is nowhere, now here.—*Clermont (Fla.) Press.*

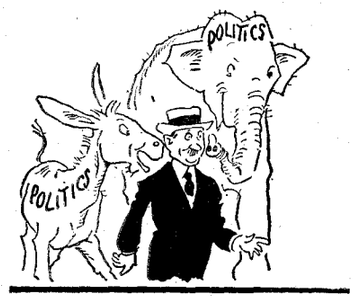
THERE will be no more wars when nations learn how to completely break each other without fighting.—*Florida Times-Union.*



ITALY has shelved its only two battle-ships. Mussolini will probably take the place of both of them.—*Wichita Eagle.*

JAPAN is determined to assist the Manchurians in maintaining their independence if it has to kill them.—*Washington Post.*

YES, one machine may save the labor of ten men, but it won't feed the children of the ten men who lose their jobs.—*Toledo Blade.*



THIS German plan of shutting up the Reichstag whenever it bothers the President means a great saving in hair shirts.—*Washington Post.*

THE central Chinese Government is on the verge of bankruptcy. Thus the Chicagoification of China advances.—*South Bend Tribune.*

IT begins to look as if the people are no longer able to support the Government in the same style it has been accustomed to.—*Florida Times-Union.*

EUROPEANS apparently are willing to award us the honor permanently of being the chief creditor nation of the world.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

AFTER becoming partially civilized a Kongo tribe got heavily in debt and took to the jungle again. We can understand that impulse.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

AN employer says labor wouldn't be satisfied with the five-day week. Maybe the movement eventually will be for a five-day week-end.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

SOMEONE asks the question, "What would you do if your doctor told you that you had but six months to live?" We'd see another doctor.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE British writer who says that no laws are enforced in the United States ought to come to our town and leave his auto parked beside a fire plug.—*Mobile Register.*

THE case is reported of a small boy who says his prayers in his sleep. We are reminded of the man who said Grace in his sleep, his wife's name being Amelia.—*Punch (London).*

AT least this much is social gain—for nearly three years one-half of the world has been learning by personal experience how the other half lives.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE news that 25-cent George Washington coins are now in circulation leads us to believe that we can look for financial relief from a new quarter.—*Pathfinder (Washington).*

A FIVE-DAY week is going to make it harder to look the parson in the eye and tell him it is impossible to come to church because health demands one day in seven in the open.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IF it is true as charged that the Republicans have staged this apparent business revival just to annoy the Democrats we can hardly think of any more humane way in which to torment them.—*Boston Transcript.*

ONE version of the affair is that too many people poked funds at Jimmy Walker.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT takes three generations or one good guess in the stock market to make a gentleman.—*Springfield Union.*

AN old-timer is a fellow who can remember when the German people were supposed to be incurably phlegmatic.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE hog will lead us out of the depression, an economist forecasts. And all the time we thought the hogs got us into it.—*Palm Beach Post.*

"AN Eskimo woman is old at forty," says an explorer. An English woman is not old at forty. In fact, she's not even forty.—*The Humorist (London).*

SOME prophet says that future generations will not experience unemployment. And they won't—if they pay up all the bonds we vote.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A WRITER reminds us that it was formerly the practise of surgeons to bleed their patients for the slightest ailment. Why formerly?—*The Humorist (London).*

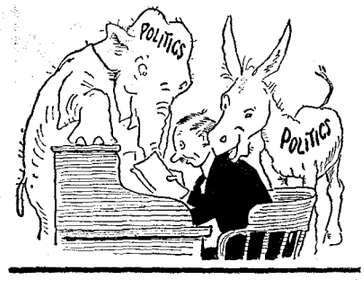
IT is rapidly becoming apparent that Roosevelt is going through the whole campaign without making a single speech that will suit Senator Moses.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A WRITER says that golfers are rarely moved by scenery. On some links the committee would be content if the scenery were moved more rarely by golfers.—*Punch.*

SECRETARY MILLS thinks the Democrats are hopelessly divided. Obviously they ought to get together, like Mr. Hoover and Mr. Curtis on Prohibition.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

BORAH won't support Hoover, and he won't support Roosevelt, but from what we hear of his lecture fees he is very successful in supporting Borah.—*Northwest Insurance (Minneapolis).*

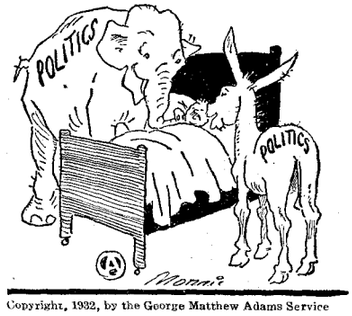
FROM the actions of the bulls in the stock market of late it would seem that the cat isn't the only animal with nine lives. — *Greenville Piedmont.*



THE comic strips seem to amuse the younger generation, but it must wonder at times what other use a rolling-pin has.—*Jackson News.*

A SCHOOLBOY wrote that the Lord Chancellor of England sits on the cabinet. He was probably thinking of the Premier of Italy, who sits down on his cabinet hard and frequent. — *Nashville Banner.*

SECOND-HAND American tires are being exported to Serbia and Latvia to be made into footwear. Chiropodists over there ought to be kept pretty busy treating tired feet.—*Philadelphia Daily News.*



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From Now Until Election

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

OUR theory is that those who have planted themselves in the bureaus at Washington, D. C., and refuse to move, are merely the last of the old homesteaders, who find the free land taken up.—*Portland Oregonian.*

JOHN N. WILLYS, auto maker, says America is pulling out of its depression. He might have said we are in that peculiar state where the foot hovers uncertainly between accelerator button and brake pedal.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Germany's Demand to Arm as a First-Class Power

THROWING DOWN THE GAUNTLET to the world in reaffirming Germany's claim to equal military strength with other Powers, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, declared at Koenigsburg, East Prussia, that "Germany will carry out measures necessary for national defense under all circumstances."

In reply to amazed questioning, Koenigsburg press cables inform us, he reiterated, "under all circumstances," and added:

Polish Satire

Germany's new regime in Europe.
—"Mucha" (Warsaw).

"We will no longer put up with being treated as a second-class nation."

He strest Germany's determination for military preparedness, particularly to guard East Prussia from possible Polish invasion.

On the same day, September 6, Germany's Foreign Minister, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, made public at Berlin the complete text of the recent German memorandum to France demanding the right of equality in armaments.

MANY editors, in studying this memorandum, think that the kernel of Germany's argument to overthrow the clauses of the Versailles Treaty permitting her an army of 100,000 men, is to be found in Section 7. Here it is stated that in the field of "qualitative disarmament" the German Government is "willing to accept any ban of arms which applies equally to all nations." But we read:

"On the other hand, all categories of arms which are not generally banned through convention must in principle be permitted for Germany too.

"As far as a system of armaments is concerned the German Government must claim for itself the right of all other States to develop it within the frame of the general regulations in a manner corresponding to the economic and social characteristics of the country.

"The essential point here is, first, progressive reduction of the period of active service of those enlisted for long terms and freedom in determining the allocation of forces; second, short-term training of a special compulsory service of militia for the purpose of maintaining domestic order and for frontier and shore-line protection.

"It goes without saying that the German Government in the measures under consideration will take into account the Reich's financial position."

MEANWHILE, Paris press cables inform us that the speech of Defense Minister von Schleicher at Koenigsburg greatly helped to stiffen the French attitude toward Germany's proposal. In more than one newspaper the statement is made coldly that a continuation of the German policy must mean war. As P. J. Phillip says in a wireless from Paris to the New York *Times*, "that does not, in the Frenchmen's mind, imply any intention on the part of France to seek or provoke a war." The Paris *Journal des Débats* remarks:

"It is becoming clearer and clearer that the German note invites the Powers to a diplomatic conversation from which they never will extricate themselves if they are naive enough to enter into it."

The semiofficial Paris *Temps* stands amazed at the mere idea of the rearmament of Germany, and declares:

"Germany, dominated anew by the military influences of the Hohenzollern régime, is entirely in the hands of Schleicher.

"One can not dream of according to such a Germany the military engines which it was considered elementary prudence to refuse her in 1919."

Other cables from the French press to THE LITERARY DIGEST show the Paris *Journal* caustically describing the German maneuver as "clumsy," and it adds:

"If Germany wished to prove her antipacifist tendencies, she could not have succeeded better. We are indignant that von Schleicher is supporting von Neurath. Germany is not even polite; she demands equality in armaments with a sword in her hand."

AMONG London press editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, *The Morning Post* steps out boldly to say that "like Achilles when he hid among the women, the Teuton finds it impossible to dissemble any longer his devotion to arms."

Commenting on von Schleicher's insistence on the removal of degrading special provisions as the best guaranty for durable peace, *The Morning Post* observes:

"We hope that the German War Minister is sincere. The antecedents of von Papen and the constitution of his Ministry are no doubt a reassuring guaranty of the invincible pacifism of the Prussian policy.

"The contemptuous treatment of the Reichstag is, to be sure, a convincing proof that the world has been made safe for democracy.

"We should like to be assured that the money which is no longer paid in reparations will not be devoted to arms."

But in sharp contradiction of the foregoing attitude toward Germany, we find the London *News-Chronicle* a stanch defender of the German right to demand parity of armament, for it argues:

"The demand is not only permissible, but can not be resisted in the long run. It is not possible that a great nation like Germany can be kept permanently in a position of fiercely resented inferiority in Europe."

In the Fatherland itself there seems to be no division whatever among editors on the arms question, and *Germania* avers solemnly that:

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"It would be a grave mistake if it were assumed abroad that there is any division of opinion among the German parties regarding the kernel of the disarmament problem. Every German Government in the international discussion of this problem will be unanimously supported by the entire nation.

"Germany's active cooperation in European and world peace should be sufficient to spare her from the suspicion that she wants anything but the reestablishment of the minimum of security always dependent upon the level of the others' armaments."

THE first Disarmament Conference is held up to ignominy by the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which asserts that no future Disarmament Conference can be expected to give Germany a square deal:

"The time for evasion was gone after the first meeting of the disarmament conference failed to seize the opportunity to right twelve years of wrong to Germany.

"Germany can not be put off with a promise that the next disarmament conference might better understand what is prerequisite for a relaxation of the European tension."

As to Italy, United Press Rome dispatches advise us that Italy stands with Germany in her appeal for the same right to arm as is held by other nations.

The Fascist Government, we are told, considers that the Peace Treaty permits no other course than concession to the German view-point. So Italy will not contest the German claims.

In the main, the Italian press refrain from commenting on the German stand. But a cabled article, signed Luigi Barzini, from the Naples *Mattino* to THE LITERARY DIGEST, contends:

"It is difficult to demonstrate how Versailles must be considered sacred, intangible, and perpetual where it establishes the French advantages, but violable, breakable, or nothing when it imposes duties and obligations on France. The signatories contracted in ten years to reduce armaments to the lowest level compatible with defense.

"The Germans in 1929 should have had juridical equalities with complete international disarmament. This undertaking was not kept. The Germans have the right to ask to be armed like the others."

American Imperialism at Ottawa

THE GREAT DISCOVERY of Soviet editors who review the Ottawa Imperial Trade Conference is that the sinister shadow of "American imperialism" hovered above it.

Most people expected resounding howls from the Soviet press because Great Britain had accepted the demand of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand that measures should be taken to prevent the "dumping" of Soviet exports in the United Kingdom.

But while the Soviet press take note of this fear of the Dominions that Soviet exporters can undercut shippers in any part of the world, they seem chiefly concerned with the bitter struggle between the United States and Great Britain for commercial supremacy.

Pravda, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party in Moscow, has this to say:

"American imperialism was invisibly present at the conference table in Ottawa, where the delegates of Great Britain and of the six Dominions were discussing their affairs.

"Great Britain's trade with the Dominions has been steadily declining during recent years, while trade between the United States and the Dominions has been mounting. A few figures will suffice to show it. The case of Canada, where this economic Anglo-American struggle is most acute, exemplifies it best of all.

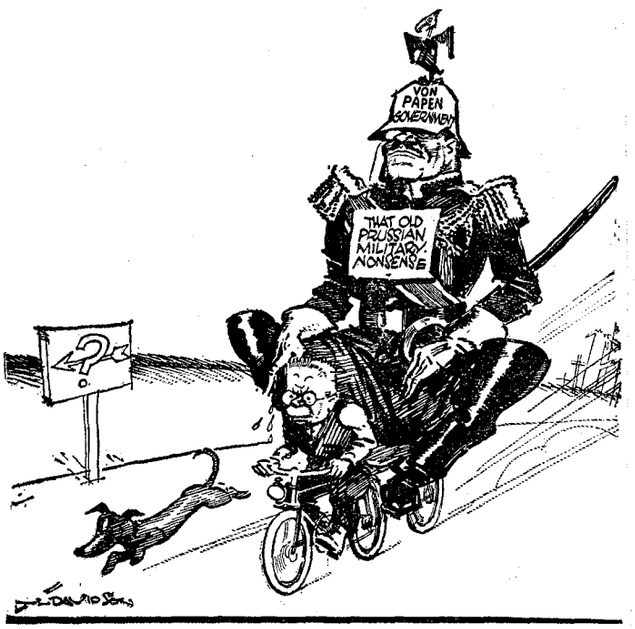
"In 1913, the capital investments made by the United States in Canada formed only some 22 per cent. of capital investments in that country, while by 1930 they had risen to 61 per cent. Meanwhile Great Britain's investments in Canada decreased in the same period from 73 to 31 per cent.

"A similar displacement of British capital by American capital is going on in other Dominions as well, altho not quite as rapidly.

"The United States is trying to spread its economic influence over Australia and New Zealand. Australia may serve as a convenient basis for the consolidation of American control of the Pacific and in the Far East. And the latest events in the Far East have rendered this Anglo-American struggle in Australia more active than it was before."

TO bolster up its argument, *Pravda* then cites the German *Berliner Tageblatt* as noting that American business men realize that the Ottawa Conference threatened $3,000,000,000 of their international commerce, and therefore struggled mightily to save it. Not being directly represented at the conference, the *Tageblatt* points out, the Americans had to exert their influence "through invisible channels." This prompts *Pravda* to remark:

"This invisible presence of the United States enabled the Canadian Premier to bargain so resolutely with Great Britain.



A Bicycle Built for Two

Cyclist Fritz: "Lord, are you on my back again?"
—"The Evening Times" (Glasgow).

Also, it prompted the British imperialists to make the greatest possible concessions to the Dominions—for in Ottawa, the British gained even less than they had gained at the Imperial Conference of 1930.

"Indeed, Great Britain and the United States are tussling over world-trade supremacy.

"The conference at Ottawa only added fuel to the economic conflict between these two most powerful imperialistic countries. Thus the conference inaugurates a new—and a sharper—phase of the Anglo-American struggle."

TURNING then to the demand of the Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian delegates at Ottawa that Dominion trade be protected from Soviet "dumping" of exports, *Pravda* declares that this was simply "a convenient tactical weapon in bargaining with Great Britain."

On the other hand, however, a Moscow business newspaper, *Economic Life*, feels that Great Britain's yielding to the demands of the Dominions about Soviet "dumping" menaces the sale of wheat, timber, and dairy products which Soviet Russia ships to England, where she buys heavy industrial equipment. Says this trade organ:

"It is evident to any one that the consequence of such limitation means a decrease in the volume of Soviet orders placed in England, which is now admittedly greatly significant in many branches of British industry."

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Clemency for Nazi Murderers

THE FIRST DEATH SENTENCES imposed by one of the emergency tribunals established in Germany by decree of President Paul von Hindenburg a few weeks ago, to suppress political slaughter in Germany, raised such an uproar among the Nazis that some German editors claim the von Papen Government was terrorized into changing the sentences to life imprisonment.

But the defense of the acting Prussian Cabinet, sitting under the chairmanship of Chancellor Franz von Papen, self-appointed Prussian Prime Minister, is that the five convicted Nazis had no knowledge, at the time they committed the murder, of the decree against political terrorism and the drastic penalties it contains.

Copyrighted Keystone photograph

Steel-Helmeted Police at Beuthen Ready for Rioting Nazis

Their deed, Berlin press correspondents inform us, was perpetrated only an hour and a half after the decree went into effect, and if it had been committed that much earlier, the maximum sentence to which the men would have been liable would have been fifteen years in the penitentiary.

The five Nazis under sentence—Paul Lachmann, Reinhold Kottisch, Rufin Wolnitza, August Kraepner, and Helmut Josef Mueller—were sentenced to death for the murder of Konrad Pietzruch, a Communist, at Potempa, Upper Silesia, on the night of August 9. Twelve days later the sentences of death were pronounced by the summary court in the industrial town of Beuthen in Silesia, near the Polish border. On September 2 the sentences were changed to life terms in prison.

COMMUTATION of the death sentences, however, is hardly expected, we are told, to satisfy Adolf Hitler and his followers. They demand complete pardon of the five storm-troopers, on the ground that the slayers did a heroic and patriotic deed in disposing of a former Polish insurgent.

So the prediction is made that political agitation by the Nazis against the Government for a full pardon for the Potempa slayers will be continued relentlessly, with the five convicted men being held up to the German public as martyrs.

Meanwhile, it appears that commutation does not affect the rehearing of the case, which will take place before a jury court.

In pronouncing death sentences, Berlin press dispatches note, the court made the following comment:

"The gravity of the crime is aggravated by its monstrous barbarity. According to medical evidence, an assault in which the victim has his larynx destroyed by kicks so that the carotid artery is severed and death ensues is extraordinarily rare."

Editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the German press reveal *Germania*, organ of the Catholic Center party, as convinced that the murderers escaped just by a fluke, for it says:

"The horrible crime of which they were convicted proves that they had no claim for leniency. The commutation was solely on the formal consideration that the convicted men were not informed of the anti-terrorist decree at the time the deed was committed."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which favors the People's party, welcomes the commutation "for reasons of humanity."

But among the Socialist Democratic and Communist press, we find notes of cynicism. Thus, the Communist *Welt am Abend* sneers: "The Hitlerites won the first round in the battle for liberating murderers."

The *Vorwaerts*, organ of the Social Democratic party and avowedly a foe of capital punishment, has this to say:

"As opponents of the death penalty we welcome commutation. However, it must be said that it dealt a death-blow to the special anti-terrorist courts, whose abolition we demand."

Press Corruption in China

THE OLD CHINESE SAYING that "a thing must first rot before worms can enjoy it," holds good everywhere, but nowhere with greater force than among the press of China.

This is the charge made in the Shanghai *People's Tribune*, an "organ of National revolutionary thought and opinion," edited by T'ang Leang-li. And in the corrupting of the Chinese press, we are told, the late Government, and to a certain, if more limited extent, the present Government also must bear its part of the responsibility.

A Chinese spokesman for the Kuomintang once complained to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST that certain foreign correspondents in China accepted money from the Kuomintang, and then sent out dispatches unfavorable to it. "Was that honest?" he asked indignantly. "There was nothing honest about it," replied the editor consolingly.

Whether the present startling indictment is drawn by a Chinese contributor to *The People's Tribune* is not definitely revealed, because the author of it is named as "a Special Correspondent." However that may be, his remarks at least will enable some remote Western readers to understand why the turn of events and the trend of opinion in Chinese publications frequently seem so puzzling. For instance, he points out that:

"No one can question the right of every Government to spend money on a legitimate publicity and intelligence service, but every citizen has the right to object that sums which should be spent on keeping the Government informed of what is happening in the world, and on enlightening the public as to the policies and intentions of the Government, should be devoted to the simple bribery of newspapermen and news agencies.

"It [the Government] has yet to realize that a prostitute, even an intellectual one, depends for its livelihood on the gifts of more than one person, and not necessarily belonging to the same camp, as in the case of the publications in Shanghai.

"And to subsidize news agencies and periodicals fundamentally opposed to the Government of the day—to the extent of regarding every possible rumor unfavorable to the authorities as Gospel truth—is carrying the principle of freedom of opinion a little too far."

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Fighting Forest Fires With Radio

"ANOTHER ADVANCE TOWARD MAKING timber-growing profitable." This is the way in which A. Gael Simson, of the U. S. Forest Service, characterizes the recent use of portable radio apparatus by fire-fighters in *The Scientific American* (New York, September).

One of the most necessary weapons in this work, he says, is communication, largely carried on by radio or telephone. The radio part is new, owing to the former lack of efficient portable apparatus. We read:

"The Forest Service maintains an extensive network of telephone lines, totaling approximately 40,000 miles, made up of thousands of short lines which tie in with commercial lines serving National Forest areas. Until the last few years, however, almost nothing had been done with radio because apparatus in the proper form to meet the requirements of Forest Service use had not yet been developed.

"Radio, in order to be a practical tool for the forester, must be extremely portable; for forest protection forces are made up of small units—often one man, sometimes two or three.

"When these units are stationed at fixt points, as in the case of guards and lookouts, they are probably best served by telephone, but with mobile units such as patrolmen, smoke-chasers, and road and trail crews, radio offers interesting possibilities. That it be usable by a smoke-chaser or patrolman, the apparatus must be light enough for him to carry in addition to his fire-fighting tools, food, and other equipment. It must be so simple that a man with no knowledge of radio can use it. It must furnish reliable communication over distances of at least ten miles, the cost must be within reasonable limits, and it must be so rugged that packing over the roughest trails will not damage it.

"Unfortunately, radio equipment of this sort could not be found. Moreover, opinion was pretty well divided among radio experts as to whether or not it would be possible to 'get out even a mile' in dense forest with radio apparatus of even pack-horse portability; as for using apparatus light enough for one man to carry—pish, and likewise tush!"

THE Forest Service decided to take a chance, and a forest officer was asked to assemble a radio transmitter-receiver for foresters. The result was a seventy-nine-pound set. Field tests demonstrated that when it was set up even under a dense forest, signals were transmitted tens and, on occasion, hundreds of miles. Seven of the sets were in service during the 1930 fire season. Mr. Simson proceeds:

"The results of the 1930 tests showed the need for two special types of transmitter-receivers. These were: (1) A general purpose transmitter-receiver capable of transmitting voice or code over a distance of at least ten miles, to be used for communication on large fires, communication with mobile units, and where telephone service was not available. (2) A code transmitter-receiver of the utmost compactness, weighing approximately ten pounds, with a minimum range of ten miles, to be used by smoke-chasers in reporting on fires, and scouts on large fires in reporting to their chiefs.

"Apparatus to meet these requirements has been built. The larger weighs, complete, fifty-nine pounds. It is housed in two small boxes; one contains the set proper, the other contains the dry batteries, head-phones, and antenna. Putting the set to work involves three operations, the first of which is to hang up the antenna and plug it into the set. The antenna is about seventy feet long and is usually tied to bushes or trees. Second, plug head-phones into set. Third, plug in battery cable. The set is now ready. There is no tuning of the transmitter, and the change-over from 'transmit' to 'receive' is done with a single switch. This set has a range of ten miles with voice and twenty-five miles with code.

"The small code transmitter-receiver is also contained in two packages—a box which houses the set itself, the head-phones, and filament battery; and a small canvas bag in which the plate battery and antenna are carried. Total weight is about 10¾ pounds. Putting this set 'on the air' is even simpler than is the case with the larger radiophone.

"Tho this transmitter has, in many instances, been heard over distances of several hundred miles, the maximum reliable working range is rated at twenty miles.

"Arrangements have been made to install twenty-six radio-phone units and ninety-three code units on National Forests of the Northwest this year."

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

A New Weapon Against Forest Fires

This ten-pound portable radio set adds greatly to the efficiency of the forest ranger in his fight against fire.

Healing Through Repose

REPOSE after struggle, absolute rest following effort, is an indispensable preliminary to healing through psychotherapy.

The condition is technically known as "anapausis," says Dr. E. Bérillon in the medical review *Guérir* (Paris).

Anapausis is really one of the hypnotic states, self-induced or otherwise. The mind then tends in the most natural way to sink into a profound slumber. Writes Dr. Bérillon:

"The state of hypnotic anapausis ought to work out in a full, complete suspension of all thought.

"Attainment of this state does not signify merely absolute inertia of the mentality, a total obliviousness to all excitations or stimuli from without; it is attended likewise by immobility of the bodily organism, calm, peace, tranquillity of countenance.

"Ask the subject: 'What are you thinking of?' He answers: 'Nothing.' This means the certainty of full hypnotic anapausis.

"It is realized when the countenance of the patient expresses complete indifference to whatever might otherwise excite or enervate him. He is in the antechamber of slumber.

"Under the influence of the slightest fatigue due to the effort to heed or to attend, of the least monotony or of the least encouragement in such a direction, he will pass into a state of agreeable passivity.

"The ease with which hypnotic anapausis can be attained by children explains the remarkable effects of the application of psychotherapy in the school period of juvenile life.

"Habits of lying, of theft, of idleness, of nail-biting, of cowardice and the like have been quite obliterated.

"In view of the perfect safety of the treatment it is to be deplored that more children of the neuropathic, impulsive, and 'difficult' types are not given the benefit of it."

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Electric Shovels at Hoover Dam

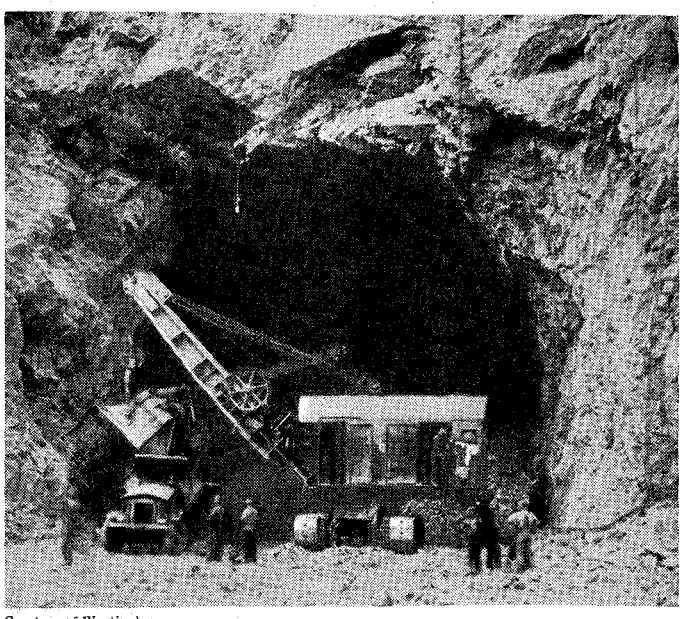
WHEN TRANSCONTINENTAL MOTORISTS drive along the top of the Hoover Dam, late in 1937, they will be crossing the Black Canyon and the Colorado River on the highest structure of its kind in the world.

They will be at the lower end of the largest artificial reservoir in the world, man-made in one of the most picturesque settings nature could devise.

To quote a press bulletin issued by the Westinghouse Company (East Pittsburgh, Pa.):

"This $165,000,000 project would not have been possible with the river in its normal channel. Diversion meant cutting four great circular tubes or tunnels, each fifty-six feet in diameter, through solid rock, from a point 2,000 feet above the dam site to an outlet 2,000 feet below the gigantic concrete wall.

"Such an undertaking would have been almost out of the question with any other than the electric type of equipment. Electric shovels imposed no ventilation problems in the huge bores.



Courtesy of Westinghouse

A Shovel That Cuts Through Rock

With these electric shovels engineers of the Hoover Dam are cutting four great tunnels, fifty-six feet in diameter, through solid rock, to give the Colorado River a new channel.

They could be obtained in the size and with the power required. They offered operating economies, and there were 10,000,000 cubic yards of material to be moved.

"Black Canyon is the last important gorge going down the Colorado River toward the Gulf of California. It runs about north and south, and forms the boundary between Arizona on the east and Nevada on the west.

"Two of the four tunnels are on each side of the river, and they follow semicircular courses through the towering cliff walls. Each has a fall of fourteen feet from intake to outlet. To get the electric shovels to the point of operations, it was necessary for Six Companies, Incorporated, builders of the dam, to float them down the river on barges, set them ashore, and let them dig themselves in. Each of the nine shovels was capable of digging and loading an average of 121 cubic yards of material in an hour.

"A solid barrier 730 feet high, 1,180 feet long on its crest, 650 feet thick at the base, 45 feet wide on top, and containing 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete, is going to raise the surface of the river 582 feet; is going to create a lake 115 miles long with an area of 145,000 acres.

"Perhaps even the Mohave Indians would approve of the improvement, because they were an agricultural people who must have called on their rain gods for relief during many blistering hot, dry crop seasons.

"One million acres of land, principally in the Imperial and Coachella valleys, will be benefited by irrigation as one result of the new construction.

"When George A. Johnson took the first steamboat up the river, in 1858, he pushed on to the head of Black Canyon, but shifting silt has interfered with regular navigation for even that distance.

"Control of the river will practically eliminate this interference, and navigation to the lower end of Black Canyon will be possible when the dam is completed.

"Running through its great gash in the earth's surface for 2,000 miles, the erratic stream drains 300,000 acres, two-thirds of which lie above the new dam. It varies from seventy-five feet to more than a quarter of a mile in width.

"Just as water shortage will be prevented by irrigation, so will overflow be prevented because the current will have been brought under control.

"In addition to all of these benefits, the water will be harnessed and made to produce 1,200,000 horse-power of hydro-electric energy by operating twelve units of 100,000 horse-power each."

Fewer Deaths by Drowning

BUT NOT MUCH FEWER, at least lately. Insurance figures show a drop of about one-third in twenty years, but most of this was prior to ten years ago.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company, in whose *Statistical Bulletin* (New York) this matter is discust, believes that if all bathing were conducted under Red Cross safety rules, the sum of deaths from this cause (at present about 7,500 annually in the United States) would be reduced to a very small figure. We read:

"Each year, accidental drowning claims the lives of more than 7,500 persons in the United States. Next to automobile accidents and falls, drownings cause more deaths than any other type of accident. They are especially concentrated among males, and in the age periods between five and twenty-five years. Among such male persons they rank as one of the leading causes of death, whether by disease or violence, being exceeded only by tuberculosis, heart disease, pneumonia, appendicitis, and automobile fatalities. Every effort would seem to be justified, therefore, to mitigate this wholesale destruction of life, so largely preventable.

"The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has compiled statistics covering a long period of years for the many millions of its policyholders. In the year 1931, the drowning death-rate in this group of people was 6.9 per hundred thousand. This is 34 per cent. less than in 1911, when the figure was 10.5 per hundred thousand. The drop has affected both white and colored persons, both sexes and substantially every age range. But within the last ten years there has been little improvement. In 1922, for example, the standardized death-rate was 7.5 per hundred thousand.

"What we need most are the facts in greater detail. We must know how many drownings arise out of carelessness or bravado while boating or canoeing; how many occur at beaches, swimming pools, and other resorts, and how many (or how few) actually occur at places where water sports are adequately supervised and where rescue work and the art of resuscitation are thoroughly understood.

"When such statistics become available, they will show, in our judgment, that very few drownings occur at the hundreds of summer camps for both boys and girls, where competent instructors and guards are always at hand, where 'stunts' are prohibited, and where every camper's swimming activities are restricted to limitations that have been predetermined by actual tests of the camper's swimming skill.

"An interesting fact is the marked difference in the mortality between the two sexes.

"Drowning is predominantly a misfortune among males. Their death-rate at all ages is eight times as high as that among females, among white persons; and twelve times as high among colored males as among females.

"Drowning has a distinct seasonal incidence. It is a hazard of late spring, summer, and early fall, with more than 60 per cent. of the deaths occurring from May to August, inclusive.

"This large source of preventable deaths must be reduced. In the last analysis, each community must become aware of the seriousness of the situation and must institute local supervision and other preventive measures. Here is a large field for valuable life saving."

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Soviet Artists No Bohemians

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, and perhaps elsewhere have seen sidewalk art sales as result of the depression.

No such compromise with economic necessity is to be seen in Soviet Russia.

There the artist is included within the arranged scheme of life with results that are rosy or not, as you view it.

Louis Lozowick writes in *The Nation* (New York) contrasting the state of the artist in Paris, London, New York, Detroit with his brothers in the U. S. S. R.

The fate of Amadeo Modigliani, Italian artist domiciled in Paris, was not an accident, he declares:

"In accordance with the ideas of our own more enlightened age, the modern master Amadeo Modigliani was free from entangling ideological alliances, and enjoyed, therefore, deservedly the title of 'intellectual aristocrat'—compensation, perhaps, for his death from starvation and the suicide of his wife with an unborn child. Disinterested friends of art made a neat fortune on the sale of his works."

That is irony, and prepares the way for his claim that "in our time, when a surplus of art works is ground out for the competitive market amid the din of newspaper ballyhoo, the starving artist is inevitably present wherever artists congregate." Then to his muttons:

"The Bolshevik Revolution, irreverent of so many capitalist institutions, abolished the romantic notion of the perennial bohemian. In Soviet Russia the starving artist has gone out of fashion and out of existence as well, and his place has been taken by the type of artist not uncommon in art history—the public agent actively participating in the social life of which he forms an integral part.

"During the last fifteen years schools and tendencies have changed and shifted, but whether the Russian artists have constructed abstract 'polygraphic objects,' or painted in the reporter's manner of 'heroic realism,' or sought to combine the revolutionary theme with plastic qualities, they have all proclaimed unequivocally their complete adherence to the revolution, their identity with its vast program of creating a new Socialist society.

"Artists are members of a trade-union together with printers, textile designers, and workers in other allied trades; they carry unemployment, sickness, accident insurance—paid by the institution employing them—and receive two weeks' or a month's vacation with pay. Tho the artists paint more than ever before, they also find time for applied work—to introduce a distinction not always valid—of which there is an unlimited need."

GIVEN a few specific instances:

"There is a campaign for the collectivization of agriculture. The peasants must be shown by means of posters the advantages of collective over individual farming; they must have a graphic picture of how collectivization leads to better homes, greater leisure, higher culture, more bread.

"On still another plane—it has been the custom in Central Asia to strap every child to its cradle for a full year after its birth. Posters are made to show the harmful consequences of such a practise, and the superiority of a more sanitary method. Then, of course, there are numberless campaigns for the Five-Year Plan in Four, for Soviet aviation, for sports, hygiene, literacy. No phase of life is left untouched. These posters alone are enough to keep the artists of the nation busy.

"But they are only a beginning. There are newspapers to illustrate, book jackets, magazines by the ten thousand. Artists are attached to theaters, to city-planning commissions, to parks of culture and rest, to workers' clubs.

"All of the work described is executed on the basis of *contractatzia*, that is, a contract or collective agreement for a stated period and compensation. Depending on qualifications, the compensation ranges between 200 and 360 rubles a month. In piece-work more can easily be earned. Artists may hold more than one job. Several hundred rubles a month are quite common; even incomes of over a thousand rubles are not unknown.

Courtesy of Amkniga Corporation

Russia at Work

Such "posters alone are enough to keep the artists of the nation busy."

"Many artists are under a year's contract with Izogis (Art Section of State Publishing House) to complete four easel paintings and ten sketches, on a given theme, to be reproduced in color and sold throughout the Soviet Union. The original painting is the artist's property, to dispose of at his discretion. After four years, if the reproductions prove to be popular, the artist gets a royalty on all new printings. Frequently an artist receives a *commandirovka*, a commission to visit various parts of the Soviet Union to paint pictures on some definite theme.

"Thus last year, on the themes of the Five-Year Plan and Fifteen Years of the Red Army, Izogis sent out a hundred artists, the cooperative 'Artist' fifty, and the Commissariat of Education fifty. The artists' expenses are paid and the pictures painted are their own."

Many painters, we are told, are still working in the privacy of their studios without definite contracts or commissions:

"Individual buyers, tho theoretically still possible, have

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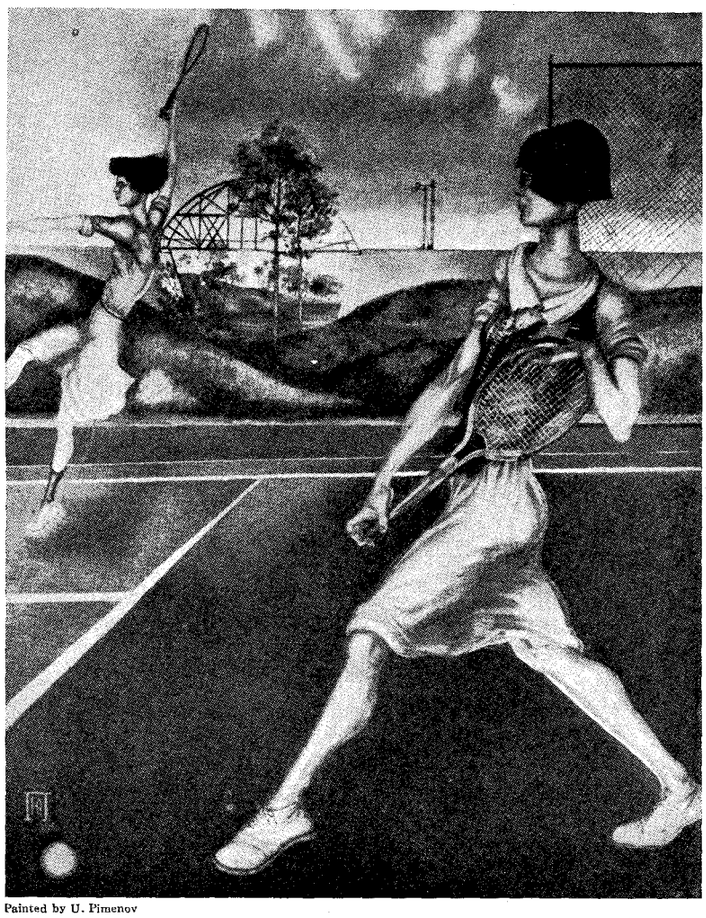
disappeared. Paintings are acquired by museums, workers' clubs, trade-unions, educational institutions. The provinces are among the best customers. As all important exhibitions travel to all large and small cities of the Soviet Union, sales are made all along the way. In certain instances the Commissariat of Education, to encourage the sales, pays from its own funds part of the price on condition that some public institution pay the rest.

"There are also 'people's artists' receiving a monthly pension sufficient to keep them in comfort. What are the subjects painted? In most cases social and cultural subjects—the revolution, industrialization, cultural gains; but there are also still-lifes, landscapes, even nudes, even abstractions.



Painted by U. Pimenov

Russia at Play

Soviet opinion, we are told, is opposed to "neutral art as a snare and delusion of bourgeois ideology."

"There is, of course, no legal restriction as to subject-matter, tho Soviet critical opinion is overwhelmingly opposed to 'neutral' art as a snare and delusion of bourgeois ideology. That such an attitude leads to abuse no one is more aware than the Soviet critics, who lambaste scathingly all shoddy work, repeatedly recalling Lenin's injunction about the working class deserving a great art."

To-day's Sculpture Practical

NO more excitement in his life "than in a grocer's."

So declared Lee Laurie, the architectural sculptor, who is working on the main entrance to the seventy-story R. C. A. Building at Rockefeller Center, New York.

This will be the dominating vertical note of the entire development.

Mr. Laurie displayed his view of art as not far from the Soviet view above described:

"I believe that architects, engineers, and any one else who is going to be useful to civilization must mix right in with the man who cuts the stone, who mixes the mortar and casts the glass. He should be just one of those.

"The problems of present-day architectural sculpture are more practical than artistic. The sculptor is like one of the fiddlers in an orchestra. Sculptors who work on buildings know this. I think there is more opportunity for artistic thought in meeting the resistances that a modern building puts out than in purely esthetic sculpture. You have to confine yourself to the architectural language and stick within its medium, but I don't think these limitations prevent any one from using what imagination and skill he has.

"On buildings, the sculptor's object is not to make an outstanding detail as much as it is his job to help complete the building. There will always be gallery sculpture, but architectural sculpture has a different purpose. The sculptures of Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and even of the Middle Ages were made almost entirely for and on buildings."

The Cover

NOT with us yet, the autumn, but soon will be, and our cover bids it and its coolness and color welcome.

Born in Serino, Italy, Antonio Cirino, the painter, is nevertheless known as an American landscape-painter, and received his education and training in this country, to which he came at a very early age. Painting is for Mr. Cirino a diversion from his duties as head of the teacher-training department of the Rhode Island School of Design, but it is a hobby which has brought him wide recognition. He has received prizes from the Springfield Art League, Springfield, Massachusetts, Providence Art Club, Providence, Rhode Island, and the Salmagundi Club, New York City, and has exhibited in many of the leading galleries throughout the country.

He spends his summers in Rockport, Massachusetts, which, with its charming old houses and picturesque quays, has furnished the inspiration for many of his paintings. Altho his subject-matter does not stray far from the New England coast, it offers wide variety. He paints with equal brilliancy a white sail blazing in the morning sun or an old house in the mellow light of a late autumn afternoon. The predominant note in his paintings is his use of brilliant colors, as shown by this review in the Providence *Journal:*

"Choosing his subjects from the sea and country sides of New England, the artist finds most of his inspirations along the North Shore, and depicts the beauties and quaintness of Rockport, Gloucester, and lands adjacent. He is essentially a color artist whose interest lies in representing the play of color, sunlight and shadow, and their effects upon the objects they encompass. He achieves a vivid effect of spontaneity through firm brush strokes and the clean, crisp use of color."

"Angles or Angels"

MUSSOLINI leaves nothing to chance or diet.

He evidently likes fat women, so an edict has gone forth that Italian women "shall return to more generous lines," and, says *The Observer* (London), "in this 'new crusade' it is hoped that the gracious models of the great master painters of Italy will be brought to life."

"But exactly what models?"

"Titian painted the plump ones, but some people prefer Botticelli, whose maidens are as slim and long-legged as any emaciated damsel of to-day; while the Virgins and angels of the Sienese school, with their angular bodies and enigmatical eyes, look as tho they lived fasting.

"Because the Duce, like Cæsar, 'likes men (and women) about him that are fat,' he fancies that womanhood to be 'real' must be 'curved.' Probably the scraggy ladies of medieval Italy eyed their well-covered sisters with envy, and the plump ones, for all their slimming, remained fatter 'than the fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe wharf.'

"Alas, that it should take more than the stroke of a Dictator's pen to alter human nature!"

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Million-Dollar Melodies

TIN-PAN ALLEY WEARS A FEATHER IN ITS CAP. After weeks of fruitless negotiation, the National Association of Broadcasters finally ratifies an agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to pay a 3 per cent. tax, for the year beginning this September 1, on the net receipts from the sale of radio time, 4 per cent. for a second year, and 5 per cent. for a third year. In addition, a sustaining fee equivalent to the toll heretofore exacted is maintained.

This battle was recorded in these columns for August 20.

Victory for the songsmiths of the nation is said to mean salvation of the popular-music business from bankruptcy, and an implicit admission of the radio interests that popular music is the indispensable "raw material" of broadcasting.

If we may credit figures presented in *Variety* and the New York *Telegraph*, seasoned observers of that allegorical thoroughfare known as "Tin Pan Alley," composers of popular song-hits will soon regain the enormous profits which, they claimed, the all-conquering radio had destroyed. *The Telegraph* explains:

"The A. S. C. A. P. took up the fight for the composers when it was shown that radio-broadcasting had almost eliminated sheet-music and phonograph records as a source of income. It was further pointed out that an advertising program paying immense sums to the broadcasters, almost always broadcast programs made up nearly entirely of music at a nominal cost for the scores.

"The total time sold to clients on the air last year brought to the broadcasting-stations between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

"Based on the $50,000,000 figure, composers would derive $1,500,000 the first year under the new agreement, $2,000,000 the second year, and $3,000,000 the third year, in addition to the sustaining fee."

IN rejecting the claim of the association, practically a guild of living songmakers, first organized under the leadership of Victor Herbert in 1914, and representing similar organizations in Europe, opponents accused the Society of acting as a music trust. Negotiators were appointed to combat "the levying of extortionate royalties."

The final agreement implies the admission by the broadcasters, *Variety* points out, "that the nurturing of the talents of the Society was as much, and more, to their own best interests, as to the music men. For without music, the backbone of radio would shrivel. Music men have repeatedly pointed out that broadcasting needs this new fund of popular music constantly for the economic survival of its commercial ballyhooing."

In an interview published in the New York *Times*, E. C. Mills, business manager of the songmakers' society, and negotiator for it, emphasizes the fundamental fairness of the new arrangement:

"The new system of assessment, while it may seem drastic and to impose the greatest burden on the networks, was the only course open to the Society, and it is in conformity with its policy of sharing in the revenues of copyright-users who exploit the products of their owners for financial gain."

Despite the fact that this agreement ends the most momentous battle in the history of popular music, the press shows little interest. However, under the title of "A Bull Market in Music," the Nashville *Tennessean* acknowledges the justice of the agreement:

"That the composers' organization had most of the justice on its side, there can be little doubt. In the decade of radio-broadcasting the new medium has made serious inroads on the only livelihood composers can rely upon—their royalties from sheet-music and phonograph records. With this revenue cut to the minimum by radio, it was only fair that the broadcasters should contribute.

"As well expect an actor to perform without pay or an artist to give away his pictures."

How radio royalties are to be divided among the composers, the lyric-writers, and their publishers remains something of a mystery.

Variety, purporting to give the "inside" story, hints that the division of the spoils may lead to a new battle among the music men:

"The manner in which the classification of members was arrived at has always been a more or less mystery to the music business in general.

"But having no other alternative, the Society, as the collection agency for the major firms, is the only body the writers and publishers can turn to.

"There is much talk that when the Society's contract expires, in 1935, another performing-rights collection agency may see birth in competition to the present Society."

Music a Business Barometer

WHEN HOGS WENT UP, music went with them. The humble porker would seem to be the last sought to stimulate a moribund art.

But the New York *Times* gives this facetious evidence of the change of heart on the part of Middle Western concert-goers.

Some of the cities from this section had announced that there would be no bookings for the coming season, but "the upturn of business sentiment has stimulated a 25-per-cent. increase in concert bookings within recent weeks."

This is on the authority of George Engels, director of N. B. C. Artists Service, who looks after the engagements of one hundred and twenty-five artists, who reflects this impresario:

"The Middle West, Mr. Engels said, seems to be picking up fastest, and the Pacific coast running second. The situation in educational institutions and colleges, particularly in the East, he added, is also showing definite improvement. Many of these institutions, which have been waiting to see what their fall enrolment would be before taking on extracurricular expenses, have started negotiations for engaging musical artists. Several music clubs report that they will be able to continue their series, and some cities are even sponsoring more musical events than in a number of years.

"Mr. Engels said that among his artists the demand was greatest for names like Kreisler, Rachmaninoff, and Paderewski."

THIS is to be expected, since people are prone to spend their little on the best obtainable. Meanwhile American talent waits a better day.

The Times enlarges on Mr. Engels's optimistic statements:

"As cotton advances, Southern cities are trying in vain to get Paderewski, whose three months' tour is already booked solid. Timothy hay sells at $12 a ton, and the rural communities rush for the few remaining open dates in Kreisler's schedule.

"Los Angeles called off last spring a proposed season of grand opera for October, but now it looks as if there will be some money to spend there, and Pons, Bonelli, and the rest are engaged for California.

"Many Eastern universities waited all summer to find out what enrolment would be. Now they are engaging musical artists.

"Mr. Cravath, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company, foresees a good year.

"A business statement from one of the most important booking agencies bears out the indication of such straws in the wind. The director announced an imposing list of coming recitals for New York, in the music section of *The Times*.

"During the past month the concert business has taken a spurt.

"It was 25 per cent. behind last year only a month ago, but now equals last year's record, and shows signs of exceeding it before the end of September. Most cities which had canceled previous bookings have taken them up again, and some feel so confident that general business is improving or that music will make it better that they are sponsoring more concerts than they have done in several years.

"These optimistic prophets are Toledo, Milwaukee, Nashville, Dallas, Detroit, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Columbus. Their near-by farms and factories should be worth watching."

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The Blight of Caste in India

IF IT IS LARGE ENOUGH for a cow to turn around in, a village well in India may be used even by the lowest castes without defiling it.

If it is too small for a cow to turn around in, those of the lowest castes must go elsewhere for their water.

This illustrates to the Western mind the absurdity of the caste system which "has blighted India for centuries, and impoverished and embittered one-fifth of the human race."

Western writers, notably Katherine Mayo, whose book was fiercely resented by many Indians, have described this strange institution which India received as a heritage from her early conquerors. Now we have a native Indian, Dr. G. S. Ghurye, a Ph.D. of Canterbury, reader in Sociology in the University of Bombay, describing it for us in his "Caste and Race in India" (Alfred A. Knopf). His verdict is much the same as that of Miss Mayo. He has nothing to say in favor of a system that elevates a few to the pinnacle of opportunity and condemns so many millions to such a hopeless degradation that even the shadow of one of them pollutes a passing Brahman.

Publishers' Photo Service

Even Untouchables Must Drink

Here we see a group of women of the deprest classes at a well beyond the pale of the village, where their supposedly contaminating presence is forbidden.

We read, however, that the problem is receiving the attention of Indians themselves, and that the long, slow fight to raise the deprest classes to a position where they may attain some semblance of human rights and privileges is under way. Natural processes are already at work. The system is not recognized by the missionaries of Islam and Christianity; British rule finds no place for it, and now and then Hindus themselves break away from this age-old slavery to custom.

At the summit of the system stands the Brahman, who proudly monopolizes the priesthood and gives religious sanction to his position. At the bottom are the Sudras, whose very touch pollutes the Brahman. A Sudra may not use the village well or even live in the village. He is less than the dust under the Brahman's feet. Even eternity holds little hope for him.

Says Dr. Ghurye:

"So rigid are the rules about defilement which is supposed to be carried with them by all Brahmans, that the latter will not perform even their ablutions within the precincts of a Sudra's habitation. Generally the washerman and barber that serve the general body of villagers will not render their services to the unclean and untouchable castes. Even a modern Brahman doctor, when feeling the pulse of a Sudra, first wraps up the patient's wrist with a small piece of silk so that he may not be defiled by touching his skin. . . .

"All over India the impure castes are debarred from drawing water from the village well which is used by the members of other castes. In the Maratha country a Mahar—one of the untouchables—might not spit on the road lest a pure-caste Hindu should be polluted by touching it with his foot, but had to carry an earthen pot, hung from his neck, in which to spit. Further, he had to drag a thorny branch with him to wipe out his footprints and to lie at a distance prostrate on the ground if a Brahman passed by, so that his foul shadow might not defile the holy Brahman.

"In the Punjab, where restrictions regarding pollution by proximity have been far less stringent than in other parts of India, a sweeper, while walking through the streets of the larger towns, was supposed to carry a broom in his hand or under his armpit as a mark of his being a scavenger, and had to shout out to the people warning them of his polluting presence.

"The schools, maintained at public cost, are practically closed to such impure castes as the Chamars and Maharas. Both teachers and pupils in the schools make it most difficult for low-caste boys to sit in the classrooms."

CERTAIN sacraments may not be performed by any caste other than the Brahmans, we read. The most sacred literature is denied to the Sudras. The impure castes, and particularly the untouchables, may not enter even the outer portions of a temple, but must keep to the courtyards. In Northern India some of the lower castes carry their reverence for the Brahmans to such extremes that they will not cross the shadow of a Brahman, and sometimes will not take their food without sipping water in which the big toe of a Brahman is dipt.

The social differentiation is a very wide-spread feature of human society, but nowhere has it been carried to such an extreme as in India. In by far the larger number of communities the individual's status depends on his ability. But in India birth settles destiny. The desire of the Indo-Aryan conquerors to preserve their racial purity and the social classifications they had already established developed into a fixt and elaborate religio-social system in which the lowest classes were little more than the beasts of the field.

To-day there is a "many-sided" attack on caste, says Dr. Ghurye. It is being undermined by education of the deprest

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classes, by economic conditions, by Islam and Christianity, and by the British Government, which can not administer law, run a railroad, or combat a plague without ignoring caste.

"The campaign," writes Dr. Ghurye, "has in no small measure benefited by the efforts made by Christian and Mohammedan missionaries to convert the deprest classes to their faiths. The more reasonable section of the high-caste Hindus have sensed a real danger to their faith in allowing their doctrine of untouchability to drive away into the folds of other faiths members of the untouchable castes—members who have been quite good and devout Hindus."

Even for Gandhi, who abhors the spectacle of untouchability, caste is a dilemma. He is one of those who would change the system by consolidating all the subcastes into the four traditional groups of the early Hindu society. But when he preaches against untouchability, he meets with protests. "In the beginning of 1925," we read, "a number of merchants of Bombay, among whom were included some of the leading public men, convened a meeting of orthodox Hindus. Almost every speaker denounced what they called the heresies of Gandhi in respect of untouchability, and declared that the Hindu religion was in danger at his hands. It is more or less clear," adds Dr. Ghurye, "that the conflict will last for some time to come, and it is the duty of those who have no belief in untouchability to preach its abolition and to demonstrate their belief in their own conduct."

The true remedy against the evil of social discrimination, says Dr. Ghurye, is to fight it without compromise. Thus:

"It is caste-patriotism that must be killed. . . . Every educated and progressive Hindu leader ought to ignore caste. He must not only denounce the institution on the platform and in the press, but must show by his way of living that his professions are sincere. He should never associate himself with any caste council, even tho it may be doing some little immediate good to its members, always remembering that even the good emanating from a fundamental evil is so much tainted that it loses the moral characteristics of the good.

"If prominent leaders continue dinning into the ears of their followers that thinking in terms of caste is an unadulterated evil, and if they further carry out their precepts in practise, we are sure the sentiment of caste loyalty will slowly die a natural death. We have to create an atmosphere where even partially educated people should be ashamed of boasting of their caste, and of decrying the caste of others in place of the present situation where individuals proudly and blatantly speak of their castes and caste-associations."

INTERCASTE marriage, education of the untouchables, and a priesthood open to all are suggested as specific means to the end. Skeptics might shake their heads and say that such a revolution is not possible in the lethargic types of Indian climes. But Dr. Ghurye would remind them "that this apparently lethargic land and its peoples have, in the past, proved themselves capable of truly great achievements. The phenomenon of the conquering Indo-Aryans, who were passionate eaters of flesh and drinkers of intoxicating beverages, settling down as the upper castes of Hindu society, and abjuring their coveted food and drink for centuries, is a moral triumph of the people of India for which there is hardly any parallel in human history. The same people, now called upon to throw off caste, would rise to the occasion and achieve a still greater triumph."

Symbols

By Georgia Harkness

IF I would penetrate the veil that lies
Between my thought and every human mind,
To follow on where science leads, or find
In vast cathedral towering to the skies
The token of an art that never dies,
To trace in poetry, in faces lined,
In babies' smiles, a meaning clear defined,
Then must I read the symbols, and surmise.
If I would link my questing mind with One
Who contemplates all wisdom, views all art,
Who holds all teeming nature in His hand,
Who sent to earth His love-begotten Son
That men might learn to live with godlike heart,
Then must I read the signs, and understand.

—*The Christian Century (Chicago).*

Production and Blood-Pressure

TAKE JONES OFF THAT MACHINE and give him a light job; his blood-pressure is too high.

"Brown has flat feet; put him where he won't have to stand so much.

"Smith has a bad hernia; don't let him do any more lifting."

The factory doctor scans his list, and makes his recommendations.

The boss, up-stairs, glances at his "production" sheet, and finds that looking after the blood-pressure and the general health of his employees pays. And Jones, Brown, and Smith feel O. K. in their jobs, and a fine morale prevails throughout the factory.

This is the way they do things in some of the big factories in Rhode Island, Wilfred E. Stone tells us in the Providence *Sunday Journal* Magazine. The results are showing up in the reduction of the accident total to a minimum. In fact, the whole State has gone a whole year without a factory accident. And textile plants employing thousands of hands have gone as long as sixty days without a single mishap involving loss of time.

PHYSICAL examinations for employees for shop beneficial organizations is an old story. But this scheme goes a step further—many steps, in fact.

Applicants for employment who can be used are quizzed on their experience, their familiarity with the work to be done and their ability to do it. Then, a day or two after they are put to work, they have their session with the shop physician:

"A thorough physical examination is given. Tests are made for the presence of tuberculosis. The eyes, ears, and throat are gone over. Heart conditions and blood-pressure are checked. The doctor examines for the presence of 'flat feet' and varicose veins. Any deformities are noted, also any scars that may have been received in accidents.

"Hernia is always thought of in the case of men employees, and the plant doctors say it is rather commoner than might be supposed.

"In the case of girls, special inquiries are made whether they are subject to fainting-spells or other weakness attributable to their sex.

"The number of these examinations is very considerable. The physician who has charge of them for one big firm says he has conducted 2,000 of them in the two years since the system was inaugurated. The doctor for another places the number at anywhere from two to ten a day. In some cases there are substitute physicians who may be called upon in case of the absence of the regular one."

As a result of these examinations the firm has a tangible, black-and-white record of the physical condition of each employee on its pay-roll. Mr. Stone tells us further:

"The Blackstone Valley, which leads in this praiseworthy situation, has what is known as the Blackstone Valley Safety Council. This has just won first place in the intercouncil industrial safety contest of the National Safety Council. During the last six months of the year 1929 it also won first place, and for the three-year period from 1929 to 1932 it won third place.

"State Factory Inspector Hudson says the examinations described in this story go beyond those required by law, and, together with those that are required, have placed Rhode Island in a most enviable position among the industrial-accident-free States of the country."

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The Need of Old-Age Homes for the College-Bred

WANTED: A HOME for a retired college woman. It must be different from the usual old-folks home. It must be the sort of place in which an educated and cultured woman could continue intellectual contacts with women of her kind.

So far as a survey shows, there are few such places in the United States, tho there are several millions of unmarried women, and of unmarried men, too, who need just such a home in which to pass their declining years.

The request for information of such a home came from a college woman to the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches. The commission reports that there are thirty-five high-class homes for business and professional people, and that, while ministers and teachers are better looked after than others, there are homes for actors, for workers in literature, art, music, and other professions. But when it came to the particular type of home for which the search was made the information was meager.

Word came from twenty-seven States that they had no knowledge of the existence of such an institution. Officials from several State boards of welfare and family-welfare associations state that they had long felt the need of such homes, but knew of none. While the features desired are provided to some degree in the high-class church and fraternal homes and in a few privately endowed homes, few, if any, quite satisfy the requirements of this kind of old-age refuge asked for by the college woman who wrote to the Federal Council.

IN interpreting the results of the study, Dr. Worth M. Tippy, secretary of the Federal Council's Social Service Commission, says, we read in *The Churchman* (Episcopal):

"The country has several millions of unmarried men and women to whom a suitable refuge in age must be a serious problem.

"Most of these persons can provide for themselves if they begin early enough, but there will come a time when they must have permanent care and security, something which a hotel can not give and something different from the dependency of old people's homes. Accustomed to an intellectual life, freedom, and cultural surroundings, they will want to continue the interesting contacts to which they have been used. Such a home would be more in the nature of a club than a home.

"While those desiring to retire to such a home are likely to be self-supporting, many will not be wholly so, and some, needing its comforts, its cultural atmosphere, and its freedom, will lack the resources through misfortune or other causes. Hence the importance of an original capital investment in buildings, grounds, and equipment, and either endowment or a stated income from other sources. The costs might be graded according to the financial ability of the person.

"A home of this kind might fill slowly at first, but would finally be used to maximum capacity. If properly located, its rooms and suites could be leased to regular people at regular rates until such time as they are needed.

"This would have the double advantage of adequate use and normal associations. Location, therefore, becomes a matter of prime importance."

OF other types of homes 1,300 are reported, according to the Commission's official statement.

The largest group, totaling 526, are maintained by religious organizations.

Practically every denomination supports one or more, and the stronger denominations support many of them.

Fraternal orders support 112. These, together with county and municipal homes for the aged, and the old-age pensions which are being established by the States, show, we read, "a realization of the hazards of old age and a strong trend in society to provide for old-age security."

An Irish Protestant to His Catholic Brother

ECHOES OF THE GREAT Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress in Dublin—described in these pages July 16—still stir the Irish heart, Protestant and Catholic alike.

Only one incident marred the occasion—the storming by Protestant malcontents of the trains which brought Ulster Catholics home from the great festival.

For that grievous outbreak, Protestant leaders, who remember that the Lord the Roman Catholics worship is also theirs, voice profound regret.

As the scene is still fresh in the memory of those thousands of American Roman Catholics who went to Dublin, it may not be amiss to record at this late date what *The Irish Christian Advocate* of Belfast, stanch Protestant weekly, says of the spectacle of faith at which a large part of the world was represented. We read:

"Let the Church of Rome take the fullest pride she may in the vast undertaking and the success that attended it.

"Not the most churlish Protestant will seek to detract from the honor.

"The religion and the bannered display are not ours, but to those of 'the Faith,' the appeal must have been resistless and overwhelming.

"In one respect the great Roman Congress has been unique. Never for any Protestant assemblage can there have been so many Protestant prayers offered up, as Protestant prayers most devout and passionate were offered for this Roman Catholic Congress.

"We make bold to say there is not a Methodist church or chapel in this land wherein prayer did not rise that God the Spirit might gain the glory at the great celebration. Other prayers for other things we have regretted in the course of years, but these prayers for our countrymen we will recall with devout and unmeasured satisfaction."

The Irish Christian Advocate goes on to thank the Roman Catholic Church for setting forth the name of Jesus in such a way as for the time being to displace every other thought or thing.

Less pleasant is its account of the attack on the home-coming Catholics.

Without provocation bricks and bottles were thrown at the trains in the name of Protestantism. "Torn clothes, smashed windows, and bleeding Catholic faces were the pledges of their Christianity. Every decent-minded man, not to mention every Christian, has since hung his head in shame. It is customary to extenuate such outbursts by citing instances of provocation. God being our witness, there was not this time the paltriest shadow of excuse."

Expressing its own contrition that such a thing should have happened, and perhaps leading the way to a better understanding between Irishmen of both faiths, this Irish Protestant weekly says:

"That a century of gospel-teaching and evangelizing should leave us with this residue is a withering indictment of the reality of our religion.

"It is not ours at all to denounce. Denunciation sets us apart from the wrong, and flatters an ill-timed complacency with ourselves as against the offenders. We are the offenders; let us make humble confession to God and ask the forgiveness of the first Romanist we meet for our sin against God, and against him—our brother man."

THE only redeeming feature of this incident, says the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), is that "a Methodist editor has had the courage to write so strongly about it. He attributes the outbreak to the existence of a monstrous thing, unhappily not confined to Ireland, 'a renegade Protestantism that, as it has no pride of ancestry, we might well wish would have no hope of posterity.'"

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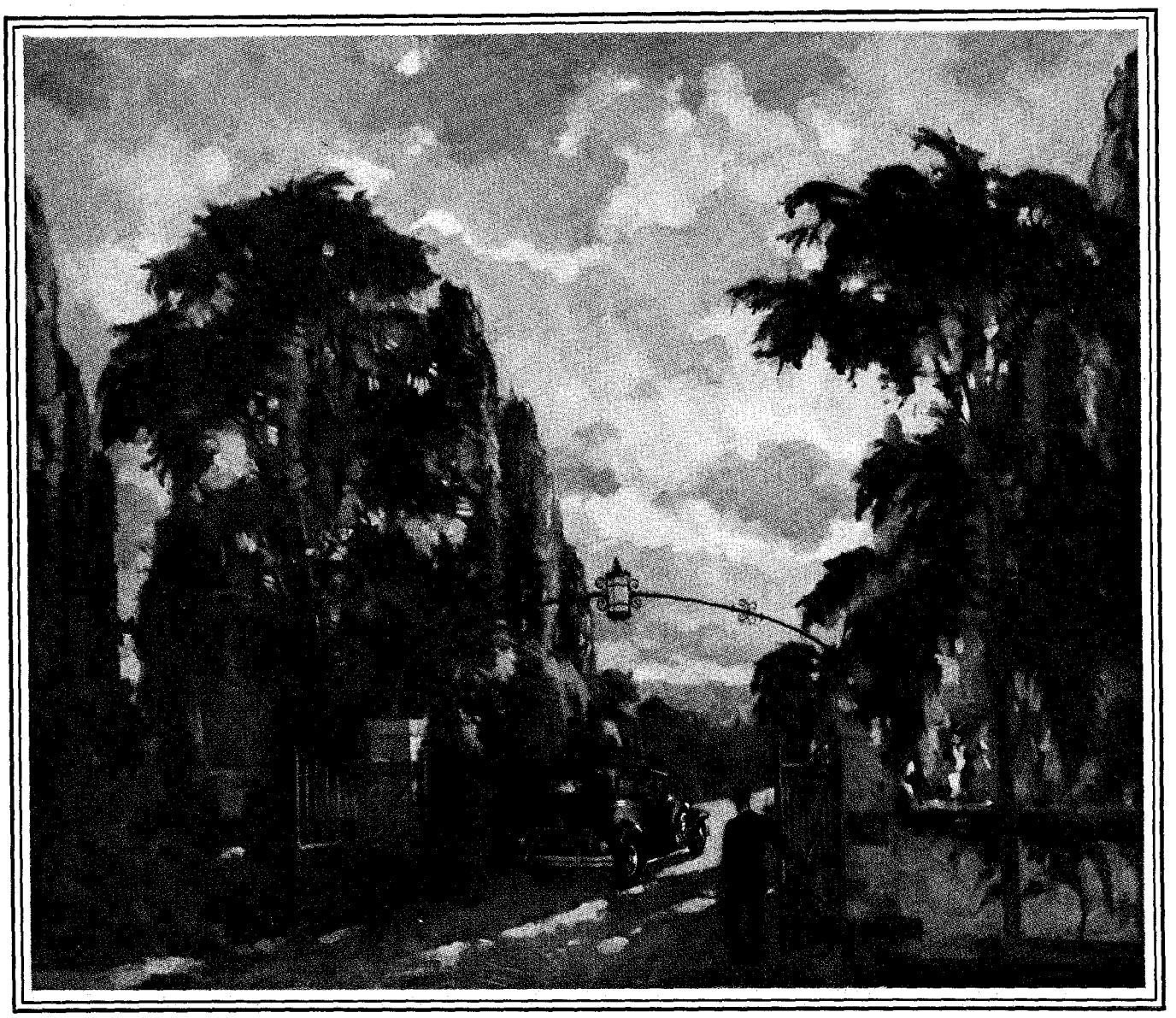

THE PACKARD YOU NEVER SEE

THESE gates are about to close on a new Packard that the world will never see. For these are the gates of the Packard Proving Grounds. And the car that is passing through them is going to be deliberately destroyed.

Packard engineers will take this car and give it every punishment they can devise. With scientific thoroughness, they will torture it—strain every part, break it if they can. And they will do so with just one thought in mind—to learn how Packard quality can be still further advanced.

For each new series of Packards must not only do better what other fine cars do well—it must also surpass previous Packard records.

Today's Packard must be able to stand thousands of miles of wide-open speed. Here at the Proving Grounds the world's fastest concrete speedway shows that it will. Today's Packard must provide arm-chair comfort under all conditions. Here mile after mile of the cruelest roads ever contrived say it will. Power plant and chassis must be the strongest that can be built. Packard's man-made "desert" of trackless sand proves they are. The motor—the quietest Packard ever designed—must remain quiet throughout its life. 50,000 miles of 24-hour-a-day driving show that it will.

You will never subject the Packard you buy to such merciless usage. But Packard insists that each of its cars must have a reserve of stamina, must be capable of heights of performance, far beyond any ordinary needs. And so, upon these Proving Grounds, Packard does its own doubting—that there may be no doubt about the Packard you buy.

Do these statements challenge belief? Good. For you can prove them easily, and get the motoring thrill of your life in doing so. Visit your Packard showroom. Visit it whether you are in the market for a new car or not. You'll get as warm a welcome as if you came to buy immediately. But by all means see today's Packards—note their beauty—ride in them—drive them. Then try to be satisfied with any other car!

PACKARD *ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE*

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"No wonder people buy Buicks!

What a revelation a ride in the new Buick Eight proves to men and women who have never driven a Buick before!

They are first surprised, then thrilled, then convinced that they have never enjoyed a motoring experience quite like it, and this conviction becomes stronger with each passing mile.

The sheer comfort of the big, spacious Body by Fisher, appointed with perfect taste and styled to wi admiration everywhere, impresses them at once wit the pleasing difference of Buick motoring.

They find *driving* a Buick a joy instead of task, because Wizard Control makes it possible t shift all gears without using the clutch pedal—t have either Free Wheeling or Conventional Driv instantaneously—to snap out of traffic tangl

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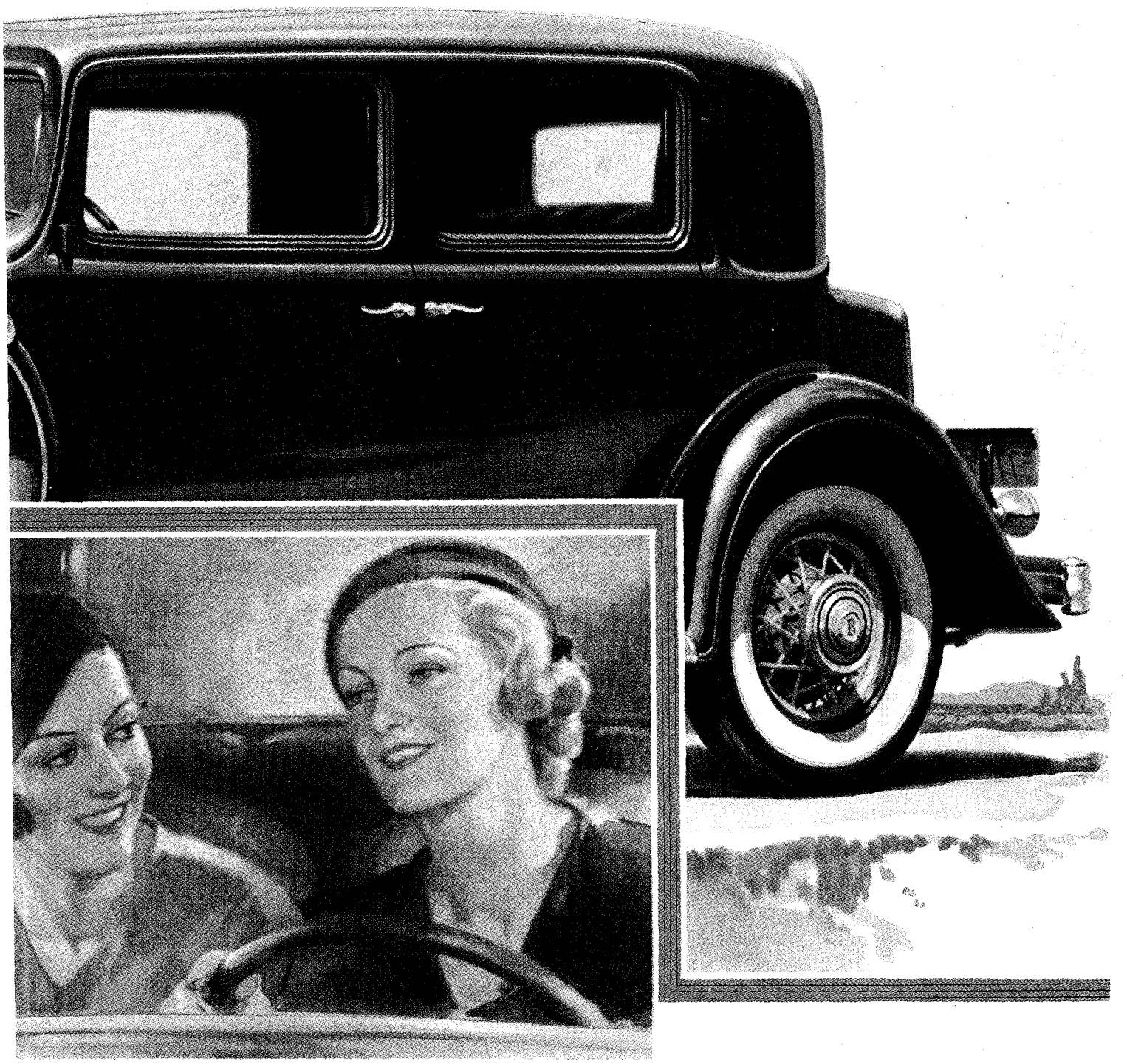

ith ease, due to a remarkably swift Silent-Second. The biggest thrill of all is the performance of ıick's Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engine which rries them along smoothly, quietly, hour after ›ur, over hills and level stretches, with almost unlievable power and swiftness.

Buick after Buick has proved its ability to give this me fine, reliable performance, for 150,000 miles d more. And, as a result, Buick wins three times many buyers as any other eight in its price class. "No wonder people buy Buicks!" This thought has come to many minds, and will come to *your* mind, too, when you drive this car. Buick is the *favorite* because Buick gives more and better miles.

STRAIGHT **BUICK** EIGHTS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS WITH BODY BY FISHER

The fine car in the $1000 to $2000 price field.
Available on liberal G. M. A. C. terms.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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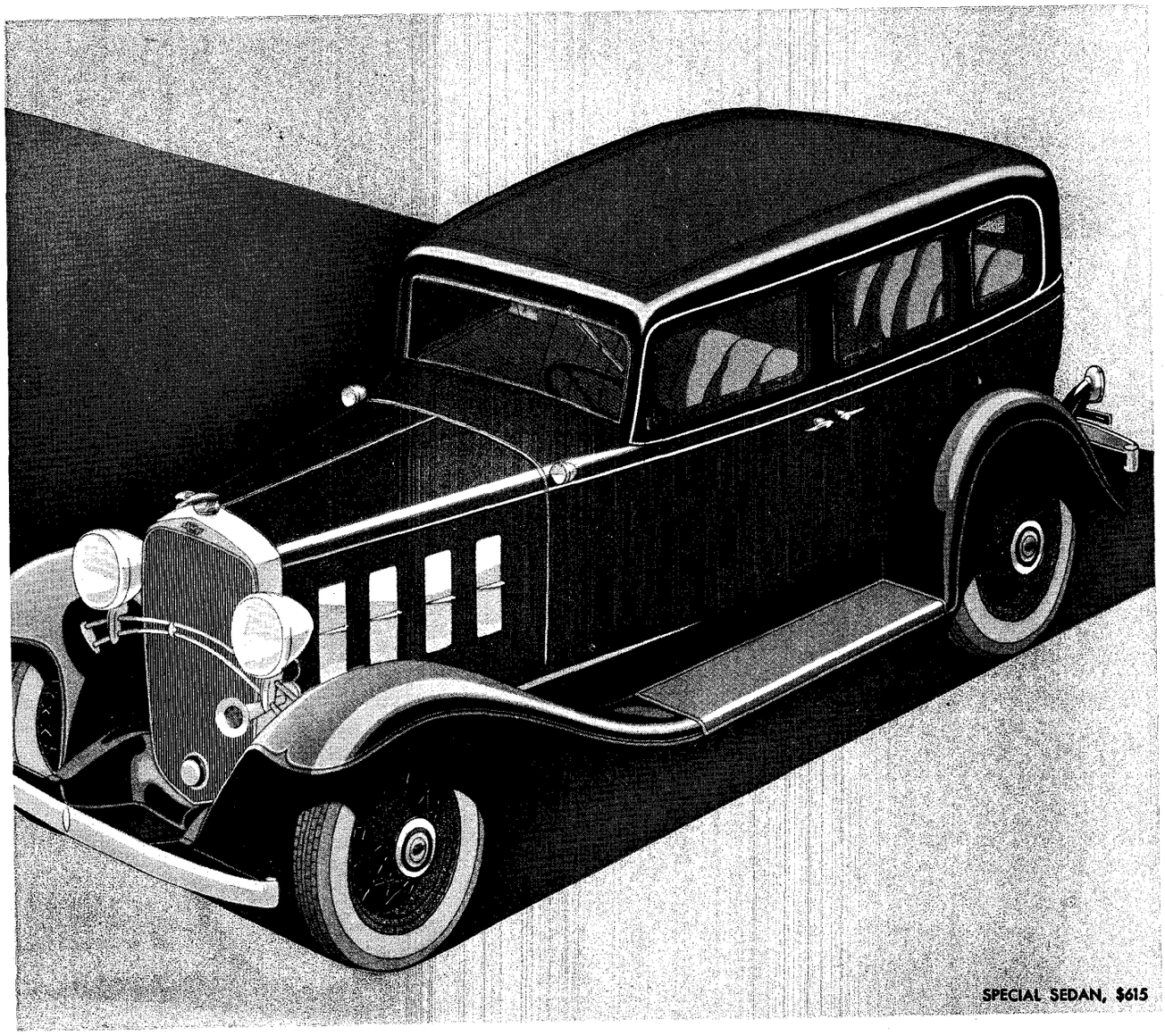

ONLY A SIX GIVES YOU BOTH UNEXCELLED ECONOMY AND BUILT-IN SMOOTHNESS

CHEVROLET American motorists are better informed this year about this question of cylinders. Better able to make comparisons. *More inclined to buy on facts alone.* And since January 1st, this motor-wise public has shown an overwhelming preference for the Chevrolet. The reason: it's a SIX! And all America now knows what engineers have always known: only *SIX CYLINDERS*—no more, *no less!*—can give you both *the greatest all-around economy and freedom from engine vibration.* With *more*, you sacrifice Chevrolet's great economy. With *less*, you sacrifice Chevrolet's built-in smoothness. The six-cylinder Chevrolet is the happy medium between two extremes. Operating and upkeep costs are lower than with any other car. And engine vibration never gets a chance to start. Combined with this perfectly balanced performance, Chevrolet offers the biggest array of fine-car features in the lowest price field. You get big, roomy Fisher bodies—smart, modern styling—rich appointments—Syncro-Mesh gear-shift—Free Wheeling—four long parallel-mounted springs. You get proven dependability, flashing speed, surging power—lasting, trouble-free performance. In fact, you get everything you *want* and *need* and *ought to have* in a modern motor car of lowest price. America wants a bigger value this year; and Chevrolet has produced *the Great American Value for 1932!*

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. Six wire wheels and fender wells on de luxe and sport models, $15.00 list additional. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan. Division of General Motors.

CHEVROLET AS LOW AS $445 F.O.B. FLINT MICHIGAN

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

THREE sonnets appear in *The Saturday Review* (London), which the editor thinks "good"—"Good sonnets are strange. They belong to poets," he says. These, he says further, are "good not in the sense of a fine line here and there, but in the larger purpose of controlled poetics." But does the first contain controlled emotion?

BY A. R. UBSDELL

Unutterably are you beautiful;
More than the dawning of a summer day,
More than the night which sweeps the sun away,
Or the deep shadows in a river pool;
And so immeasurably wonderful
I dare not ponder it, or question much
Your look, your voice, the comfort of your touch,
Stirring and yet so infinitely cool.
I had sought far, had gloried in the wind
And in the changing rustle of the trees
And new-born flowers fresh-lacquered with the dew;
And then you came; and I was dumb and blind
To a whole world of men, to all of these,
Because there is none beautiful as you.

WE omit the second, which carries the ecstasy further, and quote the third, which gives the writer's complete submission:

BY A. R. UBSDELL

Even as night will follow after day
And run obediently its ordered hours,
Till dawn will wake again the birds and flowers;
As tides the unheard master-voice obey;
Even as buds will heed the hail of May,
And young green leaves spring to the April showers;
As metal Death in tiny cartridge cowers
Till, at a touch, it flies to rip and slay;
So would I answer if you do but call,
For all my happiness is but your pleasure,
Your lightest word, your task however wild,
On listening ears, to greedy hands, will fall . . .
Ask, and I'll give you to the fullest measure,
As biddable as some poor, silly child.

TAKE a long breath and read this poem, which consists of one sentence; also profit by the doctrine presented, if need be. From *The Spectator* (London):

THE FALSE WAY

BY JOHN MANN

He who conceives himself to be
Exempted from humility
By a perception passing keen
Of the rapt, intellectual scene—

The weight of sunsets, twine of cloud
By which some men seem bound and bowed
From the small freedoms of their kind
To the great slavery of the Mind,

The rich, abstract immensities
And elemental densities,
Piercing glow and dreamy glitter,
Glad griefs, and joys with summits bitter,

The answering harmonies and mocks
Of male and female paradox,
Earth's subtly linked and balanced range
Of modulated interchange—

Will come but to the cynic's brink
Of loathed satiety, and find
That he who sneers upon his kind
Forfeits those passions of the mind

Which, when a man's with them imbued,
Protect his soul in solitude
When fantasies would fain decay
His first inheritance away.

THE poet has wooed too long a lady of dreams to be faithful to one of flesh. This warning in *The Bulletin* (Sydney):

POET TO HIS LADY

BY J. HOLLOWAY

Fain of strange bread and of bright bitter wine,
I have gone seeking shadows, late and long;
My bed the hill-gorse, where elf candles shine
Down the dim, green, dream-lichened ways of song.

Sweetest, who are my dream, who knows how long?
Bacchante of Illusion's acrid wine,
I am drawn down from those green hills of song
To eyes where all love's Spanish castles shine.

Yet, sweet, take heed, who drinks of goblin wine,
His soul is but the burden of a song.
His heart is fitful, Jack o' Lanthorn shine,
Having kept tryst with these so long, so long!

MR. HICKY is no friend of the machine, and delights in pointing to places and things where they can have no control. This in the New York *American:*

MOONFLOWERS

BY DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

It is good to pause by a garden wall
When day is done,
Watching the moonflowers open
One by one,
Bursting suddenly like a star
Delicate and white,
Leaning upon the silences
Of night.

You could go far, go very far
Up many a street and down,
Never finding such loveliness
Through all the town;
And you will pause for many an hour,
Many an hour there,
Bewildered that your eyes have come
On beauty, unaware.

It is good to know that no machine
Beating a measured rhyme
Tells the moonflowers it is dark,
Nor sets their opening-time;
And it is good for your soul to ponder
This: no mortal men
May tell them when and how to fold
Their blooms again!

TAKING liberties just for humor's sake with two great names. Blame *The Bookman* (New York):

IN A CHARABANC

R-B-RT BR-WN-NG'S VERSION OF A. E. HOUSMAN'S "BREDON HILL"

BY HUGH KINGSMILL

A fine hill, that, sir! Roomy spot
To fodder sheep, you say?
That's how it strikes you? Well, why not?
You see it just to-day.

But I . . . Your pardon whilst I blow.
Spring brings the old catarrh.
My snuffling discommodes you? No?
Thank you—how kind you are!

That hill, sir, has a boldish bluff.
You'd hardly think the crest
Affords a level couch enough
For panting folk to rest.

Our Sunday couch one spring. Church bells
Pealed useless from the plain.
And steeples, jumped from hidden dells,
Solicited in vain.

They buried her that winter. Springs
Hurt since. There's no excuse,
Pestering strangers with such things.
May I? Catarrh's the deuce!

POETRY (Chicago) gives us this interesting poem on this early American (Mexican) people. The Toltecs were predecessors of the Aztecs, flourishing from the seventh to the eleventh century, and are believed to have practised the arts of weaving, pottery, work in gold and silver and feather ornaments.

TOLTEC GODS

BY IDELLA PURNELL

As the green of sunset deepened to dark night,
The Toltec gods grew great and powerful,
Armored with moons and flame-red stars for light.
The great stone gods called all the birds to them:
Parrots, white owls, sweet-singing *zinzontlies*,
Flamingoes like tiger-lilies, hummingbirds, cranes;
They fell like flowers from the midnight skies.
They fell like white stars from the midnight skies.
They fell like blue stars from the giddy skies.
They fell like red stars and like purple flowers.
The black slaves crawled upon the mountain-tops
Like worms, to gather up the fallen birds.
They plucked the feathers to weave mighty robes,
To weave the robes for gods of bulging stone.
The black slaves paved the grounds with the white petals
Of twice ten million flowers and of stars,
And soft white feathers from the white birds' breasts.

And then the Toltec gods upon the hills,
Upon the angry desert, held high sport.

They brushed away the stars floating in soft veils
Among the upper skies. The little streams
Upon the earth below, they flipped up high
Among the clouds. They caught there and were frozen,
In seven colors spanned across the world.
The mountains heaped like careless blocks, the gods
With obscene laughter kicked into awful space;
And there they rolled forever, until they eddied
Into new orbits, and were called new worlds.

One single god stood forth then from the rest:
He stood upon a column of red flame
That rose out of a sea volcano-high.
He sang. His voice restored the countless birds.
He sang. Stripped trees put forth their flowers again.
He sang. The stars rose to the midnight sky.
They were his poems, shining in the sky;
They were his songs, upon the midnight sky.

Then the other gods were angry and they became insane.
They racked the world with thunder, they racked the world with pain.
They sent the seven plagues forth out of their mouth;
The seven plagues like serpents twined east, west, north and south.

For the gods were jealous of the poet who sang on the column of flame.
They tore down the skies from the heavens, where he had blazoned his name.
They tore the great sea from the sea-bed because of the sounding of waves,
The waves that were singing the god's name and would sing beyond births, beyond graves.
But the poet on the column did not heed their wrath.
He sang the shining universes back upon their path.
He sang the world to order, he sang the world to law,
He sang the world to beauty. . . . And the seven gods saw
The seven plagues like serpents come from the north and south,
Come from the east and west, into each god's wide mouth.
And the gods grew thin and wraith-like, and their rough black stone
Became black clouds, became black smoke . . . till the poet sang alone.
The angry desert felt his song, and each word was a tree.
The music of it was the sky. The rhyme became the sea.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Crowning Speedy New Monarchs of the Air

CROSS COUNTRY LIKE A STREAK of lightning! Los Angeles to New York in 10 hours, 20 minutes, at 246.12 miles an hour average speed.

Hail to Capt. James G. Haizlip, a new air king, who broke Maj. James H. Doolittle's transcontinental record during the Cleveland air races. By checking in at Cleveland during his dash he won first prize from the Bendix Trophy purse. His cash winnings for the entire flight total between $9,000 and $10,000.

What a family, the Haizlips! Just a few days later the Missus went out in the same plane her husband had used and flew 255.513 miles an hour, a new land-plane speed record for women.

And Jimmy Doolittle, who lost a crown to Haizlip? He didn't repine. He won a new title. He captured the land-plane speed record with 296.-287 miles an hour. Not content with that, he also triumphed in the 100-mile Thompson Trophy race, one of the concluding events of the meet.

Major Doolittle, says the New York *Times*, racing against the fastest field ever assembled for the National Air Races, made the hundred miles in 23 minutes, 44.69 seconds, including the slow start from the ground.

Close behind Haizlip in his dash came Capt. Roscoe Turner, and the New York *American* tells us that he also broke Doolittle's record. And we read:

Wide World

Jim Haizlip, the Air-Burning Speed-Buster

Haizlip's tiny ship, which is white with a black cowling and black stream-line, touched the ground twice on its cometlike trail across the country.

Leaving Los Angeles at 3:45 A. M. (7:45 New York time), he set a straight compass course for Goodland, Kansas. Refueling there in ten minutes, he zoomed on to an airport just south of Chicago, and then raced on to the finish line at Cleveland.

Haizlip's time of 8 hours and 19 minutes to Cleveland was 50 minutes under Doolittle's old record. Turner was clocked at 9 hours and 8 minutes for that distance.

From Cleveland to New York Turner's time was 1 hour and 45 minutes; Haizlip's, 1 hour and 59 minutes. [It will be observed by the mathematically inclined that reports of Haizlip's time vary by a minute or two.]

As Haizlip neared Floyd Bennett Airport, he waved a greeting to a crowd of 350 awaiting him.

He roared over the field so fast that he had to bank steeply to head back into the wind and come in for a landing. His craft was almost completely covered with about an inch of grease and dirt, proof of the struggle it had undergone.

A FEW minutes later, "talking as fast as he flies," Haizlip began a recital, telling the newspaper men, "Clair Vance was the first off, at 2 A. M., coast time. Roscoe Turner followed at 3:30, and I took the air at 3:45." The *American* story speeds on:

"It was still dark and I couldn't see a thing. The first thing I did was to pull the stick back to my stomach and start climbing, and within five minutes I was flying at 8,000 feet over the San Bernardino Mountains.

"Then I set a straight compass course for Goodland, Kansas.

"Men at the Goodland field knew how fast the planes would land, so they had taken down every fence within a mile of the field, and every telephone wire.

"They helped, too, by loading 140 gallons of gasoline into my plane so fast that I was off again ten minutes after landing.

"Mechanics were even faster at Lansing, Illinois, my next stopping-place. They poured it in—130 gallons—in five minutes, and away we went. And here we are."

Stopping for breath, Haizlip then retraced his flight a bit. He said:

"The sun came up as I crossed the Grand Canyon in Colorado, and was it welcome! I crossed the Missouri River at noon and had my lunch—a sandwich, I don't know what kind. I had dinner, a greasy chicken, at Lansing."

AT this point, an interruption. Turner had landed, only a scant half-hour behind the winner, and a tremendous cheer went up. Haizlip broke his story off short, exclaiming, "I sure do want to see that man!"

Turner had a thrilling tale of storms encountered. Haizlip had battled them too. As he was crossing Lake Michigan, fog darkened the horizon ahead. Rain came spattering down, rolling off his wing in beads. The storm increased as he dashed past Detroit, crossed Lake Erie and made for Cleveland in a blinding downpour. According to the New York *Times:*

Only his knowledge of the city of Cleveland permitted him to locate the airport. Knowing that the field would be a sea of mud, he circled the airport. He could, by exercising an option, go on to New York, and win an additional $2,500 by breaking the transcontinental record. He had won $7,500 by checking in at Cleveland.

Almost aimlessly the black-and-white monoplane continued eastward while he pondered. The weather grew worse.

Between the ground fog and the overcast sky he found a clear space where only light mists were falling. From time to time the ceiling of clouds grew too close for comfort.

Suddenly, ahead and slightly to the left, rose the tower of the Empire State Building. He shaded his rudder toward it. He roared across Brooklyn. A moment later, at the end of a diving turn he pulled back the throttle. He seesawed the plane in its flat glide to slow up its speed. His wheels touched.

THE end of this air-record breaking is not yet, if we listen to one who ought to have a sound opinion, Major Doolittle, whose record was broken, but who has since done such sensational things to the land-plane speed record. Thus Raymond A. Bruner reports Major Doolittle's sentiments in the Cleveland *News:*

Far from being discouraged that a rival flyer should step right out and take away honors which he held for only a year, Major Doolittle was highly elated.

"What do you think of Jim Haizlip breaking your record?" he was asked.

"Why, I think it's the finest thing in the world," said the "Flying Hellion." "Jim is my best buddy. We are in business together, and I'm for him. He did an artistic piece of piloting and had a very superior plane."

Asked if he thought it possible for a pilot to break the record again next year, he replied in the affirmative, if developments continue as they have been in the past.

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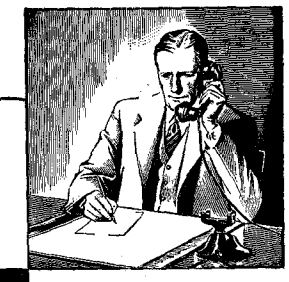
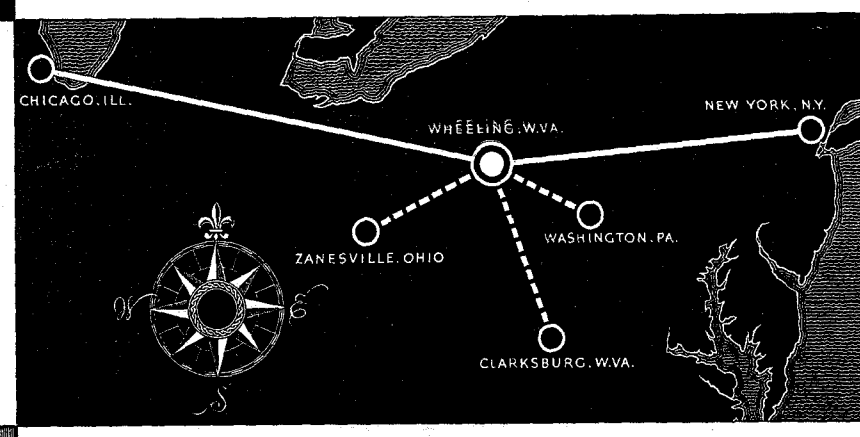
TWO WAYS TO REDUCE COSTS

Hazel-Atlas Glass Company effects many operating economies by (1) *Long Distance* and (2) *Private Line Teletypewriter Service*



Key points are connected by Private Line Teletypewriter Service (shown by unbroken lines) and Private Line Telephone Service (broken lines).



The Vice President in Charge of Sales says: "These services speed up production by getting communications to their destination twenty-four hours faster."

SALES COSTS DOWN. Sales volume up. That's the story of certain companies in spite of general conditions. Bell System services are playing an important part in cutting expenses and building new business.

The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company is one of today's successful concerns. The Vice President says: "Sales costs have been noticeably reduced by reason of Teletypewriter Service. And a liberal use of Bell System services generally has been of material aid in holding up our volume of business."

The company's officials in Wheeling, W. Va., and in the district sales offices and plants from coast to coast keep in close touch with each other by *Long Distance*. The salesmen in the field also maintain frequent contact with customers by this same method — making appointments, quoting prices, discussing designs, arranging deliveries.

Private Line Teletypewriter Service—typing by wire—connects the headquarters and plants in Wheeling with sales offices in New York and Chicago. Messages, reports, and inquiries, typed in one office, are simultaneously received in identical form at the others.

Thus, the company saves many hours in all departments each day through use of the services. Operating and distribution costs are cut. The productive power of the entire organization is increased.

Bell System services are helping many companies to eliminate profit-eating operations. Best results are obtained from the *planned* use of telephone facilities. The Telephone Plan of Market Coverage can be adapted to the particular requirements of any company. Have a telephone representative prepare a money-saving adaptation of this plan for *your* company. You incur no obligation.

JUST CALL YOUR BELL TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE

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"Schools Can Bring Better Times"

THIRTY MILLION PAIRS OF SHOES, Mr. Shoemaker, please, for America's army marching to capture an education.

Marching under difficulties this year, but in largely increased numbers—because of the lack of jobs for those who would otherwise go to work.

Yes, America's great, peaceful September revolution has turned into a hard-fought one, colored with many emotions.

Behold, the industrial crisis has piled up more work than ever for the schools and colleges to tackle.

Educators have the inspiration to carry on more zealously than ever in this national emergency, altho some of those who ought to help are multiplying the stumbling-blocks.

All this, it seems, has served to energize the fall opening of "America's greatest industry"—the educational mill. Its echoes will not soon die out, and the life-giving waves that the reopened schools are kicking up in many varieties of business—they buy everything from thumb-tacks to corner lots and architecture—will go on in widening circles for months.

For the revolution will not pause for any depression. The school and college army mobilizes despite all difficulties, and buckles down to its work of manufacturing good Americans for future usefulness.

As we shall see in this article, gleaned by THE DIGEST from expert sources, the educators of the country, while fighting to preserve the American school system as an undamaged reservoir of maturing citizenship, find themselves under fire from front and rear—taking the front fire as the piling up of new demands for service, and the rear fire as a panic-stricken official tendency to cut off the sinews of war.

It is cheering to begin this account on the optimistic note struck by our head-line:

"Schools Can Bring Better Times."

THIS is the title of a stirring article by Dr. John K. Norton, formerly the National Education Association's director of research. Writing in *School Management* (New York), he argues against the reckless reduction of school costs by sketching the facts of the depression, and adding:

> The school is society's agency par excellence for the education of intelligent consumers.
>
> Only the literate person can read advertisements. The girl who takes a modern course in economics is never satisfied with the broom when vacuum cleaners are available, nor with an ice-chest when electrical or gas refrigeration is obtainable.
>
> The allotment of larger sums of money and the assignment of increasing numbers of people to the expansion and perfection of schools will be a step toward restoring a proper balance between production and consumption.

The schools "were not inflated," hence "the deflation is not so marked now, nor will it be so marked in the future," as in the case of industry. Such is one of the conclusions of Clyde R. Miller, director of the bureau of educational service of Teachers College, Columbia University, and editor of *School Management*. Under the title, "The Schools Have Suffered Far Less Than Industry," he thus summarizes the replies of school executives to a questionnaire printed in an earlier number of the magazine:

> The schools have fared better than most businesses and institutions during the depression. School buildings are still being utilized to full capacity. School attendance has increased. Teachers are still drawing salaries. They have not as yet felt the depression as industrial and business workers have. Supplies and equipment are still purchased. Capital expenditures have been greatly reduced, but not as in industry.

LET us see how many kinds of businesses are given a boost when Johnny and Sally go walking, riding, or roller-skating back to the palatial successor of the little red schoolhouse. In "The Educational Market," an analysis prepared by the Educational Press Association of America, we find, under the heading, "Education Is Big Business":

> Mountains of supplies and equipment are consumed every year. Repeat orders are continuous and expanding. Here is a great business that responds to effective advertising in the right channels.
>
> Here is what one Western school system, Los Angeles, bought for its schools during one school year:
>
> 60,000 gallons floor polish,
> 5,000 baseball bats,
> 10,000 playground balls,
> 24,000 packages washing-powder,
> 22,000 cans of cleanser
> 400,000 cakes laundry soap,
> 300,000 composition books
> 360,000 boxes crayons,
> 40,000 pints library paste,
> 51,000 rulers,
> 40,000 blackboard erasers,
> 20,000 gallons liquid soap,
> 20 car-loads pupils' desks
> 15 car-loads paper towels,
> 6 car-loads teachers' chairs
> 10 car-loads steel lockers.
>
> More than 21,000 separate articles ranging from pins to printing-presses are required to operate the schools of Los Angeles. A $750,000 stock of supplies and equipment is constantly carried on hand by its business department.
>
> And Los Angeles is only one city, we are reminded. "Multiply the above list of supplies by a hundred, and yet the school market is only barely touched."
>
> Yes, indeed. The foregoing list, for instance, mentions crayons

Acme

How the Peaceful September Revolution Looks in New York

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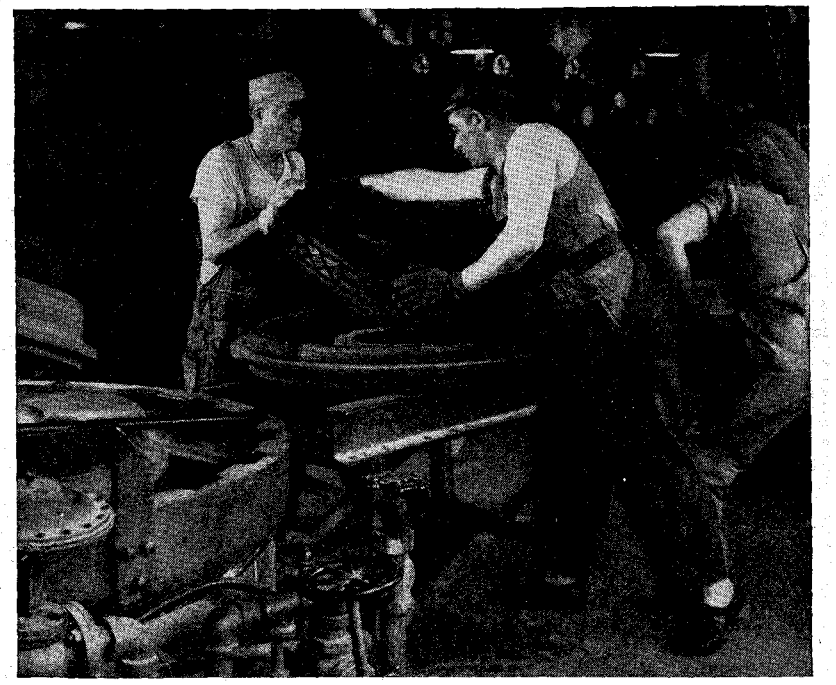
GOODYEAR



and the 6-Hour Day

BACK in October, 1930, Goodyear sought to furnish employment and earnings to as many people as possible by pioneering the six-hour day.

This Goodyear plan was inaugurated with a feeling that, when there is not enough work for all, it is better for the individual and better for the nation to have four men working six hours a day than to have three men working eight.

As a direct result of this plan, the main Goodyear factories have been enabled to furnish employment to approximately 3,000 additional workers consistently over the past two years.

In the words of President P. W. Litchfield, "*The shorter day may not be applicable to every industry, or all parts of the same industry, but I am convinced that if adopted wherever possible, it would put millions of men now unemployed into a position where they would be self-supporting.*"

Twenty-five million of the total all-time production of two hundred million pneumatic automobile tires built in Goodyear factories have been produced on a six-hour basis — and it is interesting to add that they have been the best tires which Goodyear ever produced.

Isn't this experience worthy of careful consideration by all business leaders, at a time when the attention of the whole country is centered upon making business and employment conditions better?

GOODYEAR

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NEWS

News that will run round the world!

A Genuine

STETSON

for $5

IN ALL the world, more men buy Stetson hats than any other brand. And it won't take long for the story of the $5 Stetson to run from Rome to Rio, from Berlin to Bombay—to every corner of the earth. It's *news*—important news.

This hat is genuine Stetson quality through and through. We consider it the finest value we've ever offered in 67 years of manufacturing. It is available in a full range of styles and colors, both soft felts and derbies.

All other prices reduced

Excellent Quality, formerly $10 . . . *now* $7
Nutria Quality, formerly $12.50 . . *now* $10
Real Nutria Quality, formerly $15 *now* $12.50
3X Beaver Quality, formerly $16.50 *now* $15
Stetson Special Quality, formerly $20 . . . . . *now* $17.50
4X Beaver Quality, formerly $22.50 *now* $20
5X Beaver Quality, formerly $40 . *now* $35
7X Beaver Quality, formerly $50 . *now* $40

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY
Philadelphia New York London Paris

but not water-colors. Here is a tentative list drawn up by another authority on schools, pupils, and their needs:

Shoes, socks and stockings, rain-coats and rubbers, umbrellas, sweaters and heavy coats, roller-skates, bicycles and cars, lunch-baskets and thermos bottles, nourishing foods, watches, cameras and portable typewriters, educational movies, lanterns for "stills," water-colors and crayons, compasses, printing and multi-graphing outfits, book-covers and stationery, pencils, pens and fountain pens, filing cabinets, indexing systems, soap and dentifrices, tooth-brushes, service of dentists, oculists, opticians, eye-glasses, scientific desks and modern seating, footballs, basket-balls, baseballs and supplies, vacuum cleaners, modern sanitary floor coverings, books, heating and ventilating systems, library supplies, lighting fixtures, plumbing, window-shades, ink, school buses.

RETURNING to "The Educational Market," we get these statistics:

Nearly half of the 750,000 public-school teachers of the United States are instructing 8,100,000 farm children. Four million farm children receive their entire elementary schooling in one-room, one-teacher schools. Three million children are taught in the 64,000 two-teacher schools of the United States. A million country pupils attend larger schools.

The little red schoolhouse was established long ago on the theory that every school should be within walking distance of the families served. But after America turned the corner into the twentieth century, tides of population moved from farm to city. Modern conditions of transportation and communication are revolutionizing rural education. The one-room, rural schools are disappearing at the rate of 4,000 a year. In Ohio alone they have been abandoned at the rate of one a day for the last ten years. Larger schools with modern equipment are taking their place, and the outlook for rural education is favorable.

The term consolidated school is used to indicate the movement to assemble children attending several rural schools into larger, well-supervised, single groups having two or more efficient teachers, better equipment and every modern facility for instruction.

These consolidated schools "aim to provide the farm children with elementary- and high-school advantages equivalent to those afforded city children." Hence, as a natural result:

More farm children attend schools. This directly affects the sale of school supplies, pens, pencils, note-books. The qualifications of teachers in consolidated schools are usually higher. The pupils acquire higher standards of living. Children going to better schools must be better clothed.

More comfortable and sanitary buildings, well-lighted and heated, and provided with modern teaching equipment are needed.

Opportunity occurs for an expanded program in drawing, music, agriculture, and science. The school building may have special rooms completely equipped for teaching home economics, manual training, physics, and chemistry. An auditorium and a library can be provided.

Community activities, Parent-Teacher Association meetings, musicals, debates, plays, athletic events, the organization of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and other worthwhile social contacts are encouraged. The demand for a higher standard of living follows.

School buses can be used for transportation to entertainments, lectures, concerts, and other gatherings.

Better education raises standards of living and farming, creating greater demands for labor-saving devices and home conveniences. The school buses call for better roads. Agricultural methods are improved, and the demands for manufactured goods increased.

Turning back to the prelude of this survey, we find education in America described in practical terms as "a seven-billion-dollar business investment with a yearly operating cost of close to three billion dollars, which actively engages every fourth person in the United States." Moreover:

The schools meet the requirements for a good market. The educational market is large, diversified, permanent, and growing.

The public schools alone are spending over two billion dollars a year; publicly supported higher institutions spend well over two hundred million; private colleges spend an equal amount. Expenditures of private and parochial schools swell the total to about three billions of dollars every year.

Modern schools use everything from soap to real estate.

America believes in schools. No enterprise is more whole-heartedly supported than education.

HERE is an amazing record of public-school growth:

There were fifteen million children in public schools in 1900; in 1928 there were twenty-five million. Enrolment in public high schools increased 77 per cent. between 1920 and 1928.

College and university growth is even more amazing, with an enrolment increase of 87 per cent. since 1920. The nation's annual budget for public schools in 1900 was less than three hundred million dollars. In 1928 it was over two billion dollars—an increase of more than 800 per cent.

Schools call on banks for loans; they deal with construction firms for buildings.

The public schools are spending over thirty-two million dollars a year just for supplies—such items as pencils, ink, paper, crayons, and materials for home economics and shop classes.

Medical inspection, nurse service, gymnasiums, and playgrounds have become matters of routine in our best school systems. Technical equipment is required for these and other services. The work of psychologists and counselors demands detailed systems of office records. Clubs and other means for social development under school supervision spend substantial sums of money.

During 1930 new school buildings, valued at more than $640,000,000, were built. This tops the list of new building construction with the exception of one classification, according to figures supplied by the National Building Forecast.

Such new devices as radio and talking pictures are coming into the schools. Gymnasiums, auditoriums, food laboratories, woodworking and metal shops, cafeterias, medical suites, office rooms, music rooms, and libraries are essential features of the modern school building. In 1928 new equipment costing thirty-eight

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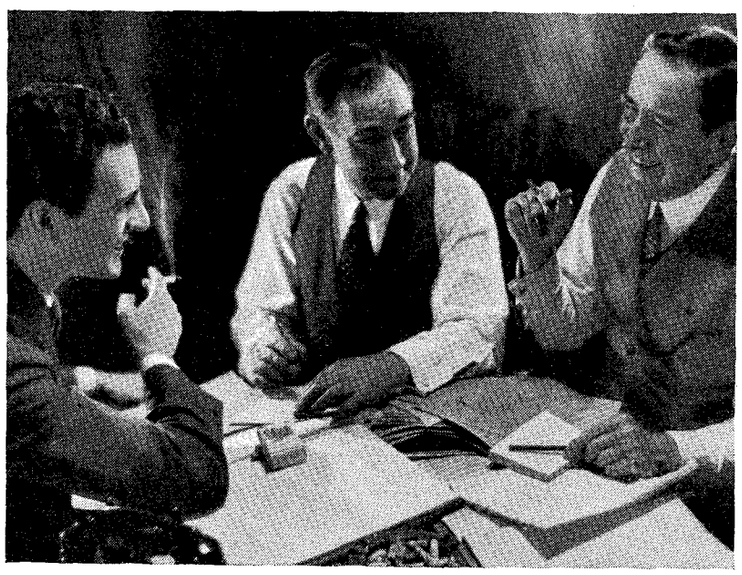
Make the most of smoking

SMOKE ALL YOU WANT
BUT STAY MOUTH-HAPPY!

At Play... Striding across the fairways or speeding along the highways . . . the pleasure of play is always keener for a fragrant smoke. But, smoke a cigarette that keeps your mouth tasting cool and clean. That's Spud. There's no limit to its full-flavored tobacco enjoyment.

At Work... Business conference or solitary session with a problem . . . smoking is the "old-faithful" in stimulating thought. Smoke Spud . . . as many as you want. Get the most out of smoking . . . and still stay mouth-happy to the end! Spud is the grand new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment.



SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES · 20 FOR 20c

(30c IN CANADA) · THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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"Chic" Sale

chats about BEIN' HAPPY

SOME fellers don't belong in society. Their hands feel big as hams, and their feet go in all directions and the nearest they come to talkin' is a grunt or maybe jest a grin. As fer balancin' a cup of tea on one knee—well sir, they'd sooner fondle a snappin' turtle or shake hands with a live lobster.

On the other hand I might go as far as to say there are some society folks that would feel mighty uncomfortable sittin' on a cracker barrel chewin' tobacco. They wouldn't know the first principles of spittin'.

Well sir, as long as you are happy, I guess it don't matter much where you are. A little tin box of chocolate tablets fits in the pockets of your overalls or it fits in the pockets of your fine long-tailed dinner coat. That settles it.

"Chic" Sale

That "little tin box of chocolate tablets" is Ex-Lax—the gentle, non-habit forming, safe laxative that millions of people use to keep "regular."

Ex-Lax tastes like delicious chocolate candy (without that medicine taste!). Its only ingredient is the well known laxative agent, phenolphthalein—of the right quality, in the right proportion, in the right dose.

Buy a 10c trial box at your drug store today—or mail the coupon below for a free sample.

Keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

The Chocolated Laxative

FREE SAMPLE OF EX-LAX
and "CHIC" SALE'S WELLS CORNERS GAZETTE

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Mail this coupon to Ex-Lax, Inc., P. O. Box 170, Times-Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

V932

million dollars was installed in school buildings.

The varied program of the consolidated school demands a range of commercial products that were impossible in the one-room school. Already there are over 16,000 consolidated schools in operation.

Secondary schools nowadays aim to prepare boys and girls to earn a living as well as to live more abundantly, we are told. Further:

Here are some of the vocational subjects you are likely to find being taught in any good-sized school system:

Accounting	Interior Decoration
Advertising	Jewelry Design
Agriculture	Journalism
Architecture	Leather Working
Auto Mechanics	Lettering
Aviation Mechanics	Library Work
Banking	Linotyping
Beauty Culture	Machine Shop
Blacksmithing	Metal Work
Block Printing	Millinery
Bookkeeping	Multigraphing
Bricklaying	Music
Cabinet Making	Office Management
Comptometry	Pattern Making
Cooking	Photography
Costume Designing	Plan Reading
Dancing	Plastering
Designing	Plumbing
Domestic Science	Press Work
Drafting	Radio Mechanics
Dramatics	Retail Selling
Drawing	Secretarial Work
Dressmaking	Sewing
Electrical Work	Sheet Metal Work
Filing	Sign Painting
Forging	Stenography
Gardening	Surveying
Gas Engines	Typing
Household Arts	Window Dressing
Industrial Design	Woodworking

Schools can not teach these subjects without high-grade modern equipment.

Good teaching methods now ban the slavish following of a single text-book. This means that children will often need three, four, or five different books instead of one.

Many schools are now equipped with fine school libraries.

There are now more than four million books in the public-school libraries in New York State a report issued by the State Department of Education shows.

There are at least a million adults attending public night schools this year, and these schools will spend over six million dollars for salaries, upkeep, and equipment.

HERE we are introduced to the "Teach-easies." Every teacher knows, we are told, that children learn better and more quickly when they can actually see the thing being studied or a picture of it. Hence:

Photographs, paintings, stereopticons, motion-picture equipment, cameras and films, exhibits, posters, and charts are all tools of recognized effectiveness in up-to-date schools.

Already sound pictures are being used in schools, and these have aroused such interest that in many cities surveys are under way with the idea of including in the next budget an appropriation for the introduction of sound motion-pictures into the curriculum. Schools have purchased talking-picture equipment which may be quickly set up and taken down in classroom or auditorium.

How a Darkened Sun Brightens the Business Sky

"INDIANA! Gosh, think of coming all the way from Indiana to see it get dark!"

The inhabitant of Conway, New Hampshire, was awed but glowing with civic pride. He might have said California just as well, for he had counted automobile license plates from every State in the Union. Autos that had helped to carry thousands upon thousands of eclipse fans into Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts for nature's big free show. Canada had her share of visitors as well.

The late total eclipse of the sun did not, due to clouds, render all the data science wished. But it drew the general public in hordes into the totality belt, packing 'em in in a manner to turn prize-fight promoters and football stadium managers green with envy.

Altho more than half of the $1,000 a second science spent to observe the eclipse was wasted, due to the clouds, according to the Associated Press, the thrill seekers had their thrill. For nature did her stuff, and did it with a lavish hand.

Stars twinkled by day. Sea gulls nested. Night hawks took wing. Chickens roosted. Crickets chirped. Cows sought the pasture gate, lowing to be milked. Beavers paddled forth, eager for a busy night's work.

And, what was more important, dollars went into circulation by the millions, as the curious public paid for food, bed, lodging, transportation, and souvenirs.

Popular interest in the eclipse was unprecedented all over the land as well as in New England.

In Cleveland, far outside the totality zone, four times as many visitors as usual ascended the Terminal Tower.

In Washington, Mr. Hoover held an eclipse party on the White House lawn.

In New York City, parks, squares, and roofs swarmed with spectators. Within the space of two hours, 700 people went up the Empire State Building. Ex-Governor Smith entertained friends at the top.

BROADWAY evolved a new racket—street urchins borrowing eclipse fans' slices of exposed photographic film and scooting off to retail them at ten cents apiece.

Public telescopes coined money. When one patron protested, "But it isn't a total eclipse," the telescope man assured him, "Totality is just around the corner." And so, literally, there was at least a brief prosperity.

In a 102-mile-wide tract, stretching 300 miles over eastern Canada, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont to the Atlantic coast, the countryside was a vast grand stand for the show, and the Boston *Herald* declared, "No other event in history has produced such a general movement of New Englanders to the States to the north."

As the Boston editor might have added,

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WARNING to PROPERTY OWNERS

TODAY a letter came to my desk that deeply impressed me. It was written by a woman — the mother in a typical American family. Her little home had been saved from foreclosure by a coat of new paint, for which a part of their meager savings had been paid.

Those few gallons of fresh paint had so revived the appearance and enhanced the value of the property that the mortgagee had consented to renew the loan . . . and the little home was saved.

I could not help thinking of the *thousands* of homes and buildings that are shabby and unattractive today due to several years of neglected painting; of the millions of home owners who, because of reduced incomes and enforced economy, have been obliged to sacrifice painting for taxes, interest, assessments, to say nothing of food, clothing, heat and other essentials of comfort and health.

You have seen these paint-starved houses and buildings, as have I. They are everywhere about you. Perhaps your home is included.

Do you understand what they signify? Do you realize what will happen to wood or metal that is literally naked of paint if these houses and buildings face the attack of another season of rain, snow, ice, and frost?

Never in the history of our country has the situation been paralleled. Property owners face an added burden of expense amounting to millions of dollars *for repairs and replacements* next spring.

And the crisis, in my opinion, will be reached *this coming winter* when paint of four, five, and even six years exposure to the weather will be unable to resist the elements — when badly weathered wood and metal will be easy prey for rot, rust and decay.

Today the big question facing thousands of property owners is plain. It is "*paint* or *pay.*" Either you must invest *a little* this fall in new paint or you must take the risk of paying many times the cost of paint to repair the damage done by rot, rust and decay this winter.

Even at the sacrifice of other things, have your house or buildings completely repainted now. No investment you can make will pay better dividends. And nothing you can buy will make you and your family *feel* so uplifted and cheerful.

If you cannot arrange to do a complete repainting job now, at least *give the badly weathered places a coat or two of protecting paint.*

Look especially, to the window sills, thresholds, outdoor porches and steps; the joints of porch railings and palings; the bases of pillars; the edges of eaves; the roof; the gutters and down spouts. These are the *vital spots* where water lodges — where ice and frost settle — where rot and rust attack first.

A few dollars' worth of good paint, applied now, will protect these vital spots — will tide you over this crucial winter. And it will probably save you a much greater expense for repairs and replacements next spring and summer.

Under existing conditions, you may be tempted to buy a cheap trashy paint because of its low price. I hope you will not make this costly mistake.

Even on sound lumber, inferior paint is a poor bargain. But on weathered wood, which is very porous, such paint is worse than useless. It gives you a false feeling of security and leaves you without protection.

Prices of well-known, established brands of paint are now the lowest in fifteen years. Enough good, dependable paint can be purchased for a few dollars to protect all the badly weathered surfaces on your building.

Again I repeat, do a complete job this fall if you can. But at least do the vital *exposed places* before it is *"too late."*

Geo. A. Martin
President
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

This message to the property owners of America is sponsored by the following paint manufacturers and their dealers

ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT WHITE LEAD WORKS
W. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

LINCOLN PAINT & COLOR CO.
THE LOWE BROTHERS CO.
JOHN LUCAS & CO., INC.

THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO.
PENINSULAR PAINT & VARNISH CO.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

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few events, if any, ever attracted such a migration of outsiders to New England.

There were more people in Maine on the day of the eclipse than ever before, and the favorite totality centers were ready for them—Fryeburg, gay with bunting; little Limerick selling pie for breakfast; roadside hot-dog stands working overtime all the way from the tip of Cape Cod to the King's dominions; and Portland—but let a reporter of the Portland *Evening Express* tell it:

Portland was a lively terminus for airplanes, boats, trains, and automobiles, as well as a junction point as the eclipse invasion, begun weeks ago, reached a last-minute frenzied peak.

How much money has passed hands in this State as a result of the eclipse will never be known accurately. But a tour, even a brief one, of any part of the totality belt assured the observer that it would probably surpass that of any other corresponding period in history.

Roadside stands, filling stations, eating establishments in the towns and cities, hotels, garages, and all of the variety of places according accommodations and food did a thriving business.

Many summer residents postponed departure because of the eclipse. Thousands of tourists made their plans to conform to the event, and hundreds of natives forsook usual vacations in other parts of the country in order to be on hand for the spectacle in their own front yard. These thousands with the additional thousands who arrived here specially for the occasion swelled the population of Maine to what is probably the highest point it has ever reached.

Discussing the event as a "depression-buster," the Detroit *News* remarks, "The area that was darkened by the eclipse will be brightened financially," and in the Boston *Transcript* C. W. Morton, Jr., fathoms a few mysteries, first asking, "Why all the hubbub? Why the excursion trains, packed to the vestibules with people eager to see an eclipse? Why the steamship excursions, why the miles of camera film, the sold-out roadside camps, the movie cameras, the extra editions, and radio bulletins? If you wish to know how fowl react to darkness, visit any hencoop at 8 P. M. You can look at the moon almost any evening, and you can't see the sun during an eclipse—so what?" Then out comes a cat from a bag:

The explanation lies in the fact that this particular eclipse was the copyrighted, patented, and exclusively ballyhooed property of the New England Council, built from a third-rate astronomical curiosity to the dimensions of a heavyweight-championship fight by the Council's amiable press agent, Robert E. Huse.

The hotel business was quiet to dull. Railroads were hauling a number of empty seats from this place to that. The summer trade in general was just so-so.

More than a year ago the Council decided that it had better see to it that New England cashed in on the eclipse. It began in a small way to advertise in certain scientific periodicals. It sent out 100,000 folders, telling all about the eclipse. It hooked up with the New England Hotel Association with the result that more than

STOUT WOMEN!
your name, please

LANE BRYANT,
Dept. 142, New York, N.Y.
Please mail my free copy of your new style book
Name.....
Address.....
Town.....State.....

we want to send you your FREE FASHION BOOK

JUST fill out the coupon above, and this famous book of slenderizing fashions will come to you *FREE*... Filled with newest fall and winter clothes, designed by experts.

Dresses, coats, hats, shoes, underwear, all at low prices—for we are the world's largest specialists in stout apparel. For your free Style Book, mail coupon above *TODAY.*

$6.95

Lane Bryant
Address Department 142
39th Street at Fifth Ave. NEW YORK

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

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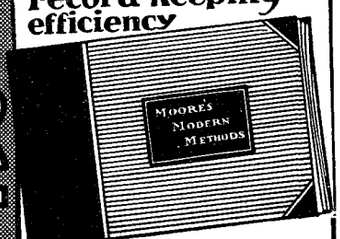

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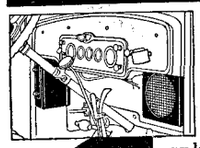

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100,000 copies of that organization's summer leaflet were circulated, containing virtually nothing but eclipse.

The council then prepared an elaborate list of what happened at previous eclipses—who saw them and what they thought about them. Gentle promptings were given to natural-history organizations, with the result that stories of strange behavior of domestic animals during an eclipse began to bob up in type here and there. It was suggested that the only way to photograph an eclipse was from an airplane five miles high, or through a curious-looking tunnel, which last provided excellent fodder for news-reel camera men. Pretty girls were shown cranking huge telescopes. Infants in the cradle were equipped with sun-glasses. Obscure savants from the Ottumwa College of Animal Husbandry were shown hastening to the area of totality, and every one who could be persuaded to pose with a pair of opera-glasses was duly photographed.

These later refinements were possibly not the direct work of the council, indicating, merely, the appetite with which the public at large went for something which had nothing to do with reparations and the depression, once the snowball of publicity had been given a few judicious whirls by the council.

As Mr. Morton goes on to say, "the New England Hotel Association has reported that 'millions of dollars' have been laid out by eclipse visitors," and he tells us, "Not the least startling of all conclusions one may dread from the eclipse rumpus is that hundreds of thousands of observers will all be bragging to their less active friends for months to come. They saw the eclipse, not just a partial eclipse, either. Saw it all from start to finish—or would have seen it if it had been visible."

But the busiest of all the busy eclipse fans were the scientists of the many expeditions that had come out hoping to harvest a rich crop of data. And they worked with a will, grieved that clouds partially obscured the spectacle, but gaining results which, when fully reported upon, may amply justify the vast expenditure involved.

They had practised for weeks and were letter perfect in rôles that lasted—many of them—for but a moment. Every man was at his assigned instrument or post of observation, alert, and, so to speak, on his toes.

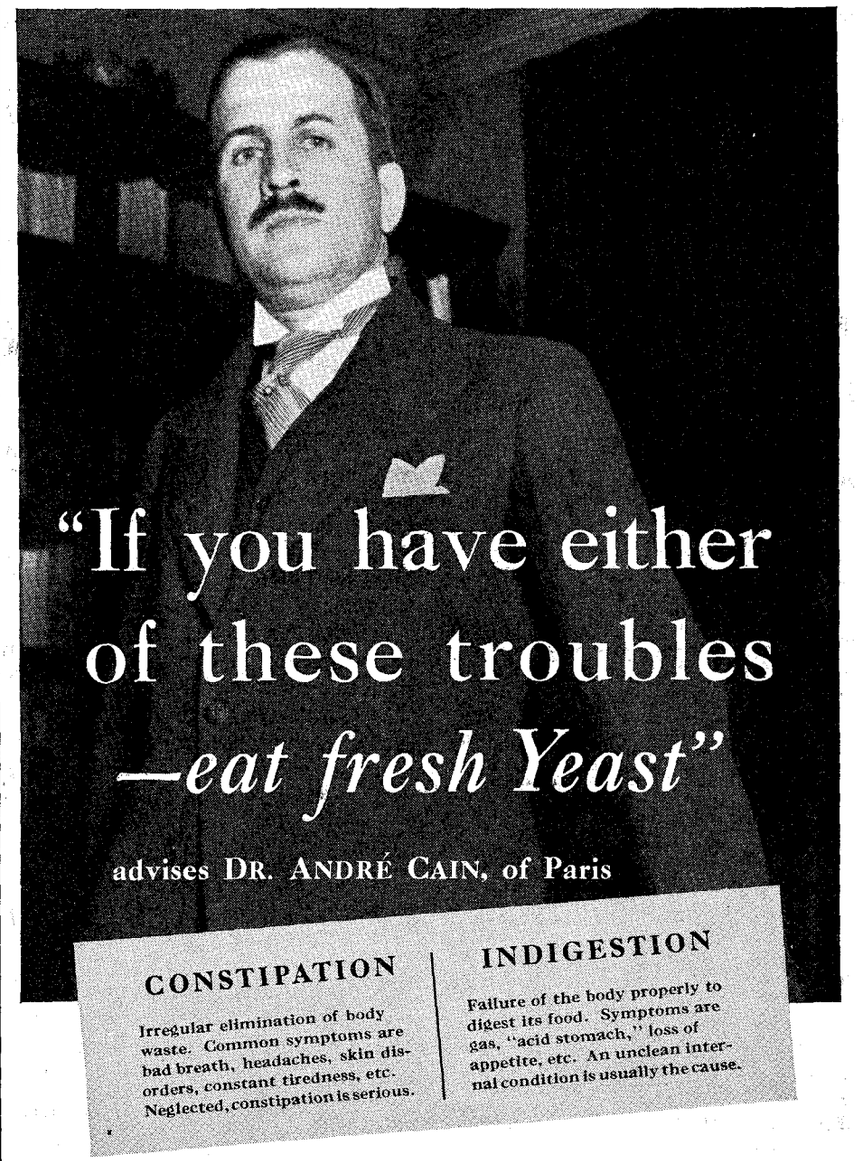
They operated cameras that were from twenty to eighty-five feet long. They checked times. They measured, when possible, the light and heat of the corona. They observed the effect of the eclipse on the earth's magnetism, on radio signals, and the behavior of animals.

But much of this activity, alas, was to no end, as an Associated Press dispatch to the Providence *Journal* indicates:

Big clouds wasted more than half of the $1,000 a second which astronomers from several nations spent to study the eclipse.

Only about half the scientific expeditions had the all-important corona blotted out by clouds, but these included a high percentage of the largest and most elaborate plans to do something new.

The "Radio eclipse" was a success, and the Kennelly-Heaviside layer was caught



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(*Below*) "I felt tired all the time," *writes* E. R Murphy of *New York City*, "and began having indigestion . . . I asked my brother, a doctor, about yeast. 'Try it by all means,' he advised. I did. And my sluggishness soon left. Now I haven't a trace of indigestion."

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in the act of rising during totality the same as it is supposed to do at night.

The "Einstein" measurements of Northwestern University were completed in light clouds. It will require months to calibrate the readings.

Ships at sea saw the moon's shadow distinctly racing 2,000 miles an hour over the waves. From an altitude of 10,000 feet in an airplane over New Hampshire, Dr. Clyde Fisher of New York saw the shadow sweep across snowy cloud tops.

Always a Revolution in the World of Baseball

THO the "Babe from Baltimore" named Ruth is "as great a showman as the original Theodore Roosevelt," and in baseball the "master revolutionist who upset the whole applecart," the history of baseball has known a long series of revolutionists, the first of whom was Billie Cummings.

One day about seventy years ago, when Cummings was a boy, he scaled clamshells across the water to watch them skip. Why did they turn right and left as they skipt? He wondered if he could not make a baseball behave like that, and out of this wondering came the curve.

Tommy Barlow, of the old Brooklyn Atlantics, was too light to be a powerful batsman. Because of that, he invented the bunt.

Another early revolutionist, Charlie Comiskey, was first-baseman with the old St. Louis Browns, and those were the days when an infielder, hugging his bag, "played on a dime." Charlie went to the Browns' manager, and said:

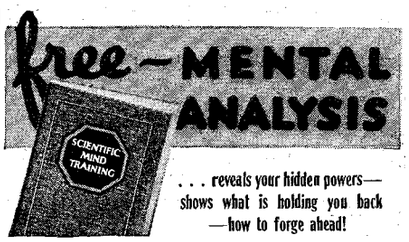
"See here, boss! I wish you'd let me play off that bag a bit. I could cover more ground, and I could hustle back in plenty of time to take the throws after the ball was hit. Want to try it out some day?"

As Harold C. Burr tells us in *The Baseball Magazine:*

The manager scratched his head dubiously, but gave permission. That afternoon Comiskey played a deep first base for the first time in the annals of baseball. But he scooped those ground balls that had been whisking through before, and gave a marvelous all-round exhibition. He was hailed for his new style of play. Now, a guardian of the initial portal, as the old-fashioned reporters would say, who stood on his bag all afternoon, would be as much use to his team as a clothing-store dummy.

After Comiskey came Willie Keeler with his place-hitting. The unlucky Tommy Barlow was really a forerunner of Keeler. Both had basically the same idea. "I hit 'em where they ain't," said Keeler. That's what Barlow had figured to do. But it was Keeler who enlarged on it, did it with greater success. Everybody remembers Willie Keeler. Tommy Barlow has only a handful of biographers.

The average batsman strides up to the rubber and takes his swing. Unless the hit-and-run play is on and he's under instructions from the bench to hit behind the runner into right field, he doesn't bother much where the ball is going. He just looks to his timing, tries to size up the pitch and meet the leather fairly—and lets the rest



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ride. But Keeler, another little fellow, had the whole thing down to a science.

A choke-hitter is the hardest sort of batter to strike out. It was practically impossible to fan Wee Willie Keeler. Nap Rucker, the former Robin hurler, did it four times in one afternoon, but that was in an exhibition game against the old Highlanders, and they are still talking about it. Keeler would tuck the butt of his chunky little bat up behind his port ear—he swung from the wrong side of the rubber—and hit blithely to all fields while infielders went tearing out on the grass and outfielders came plunging in from their normal posts. It was very confusing.

CLARK GRIFFITH—the Old Fox, they used to call him—managed the Highlanders, now the Yankees, and the team had some great bunters, Hal Chase, Dave Fultz, and Kid Elberfeld. Mr. Burr continues in his *Baseball Magazine* account:

The straight bunt had come into high favor by then, but Griff sought to improve on it. If a sacrifice bunt could send a man to second, why couldn't it score a man from third?

That was the question Clark Griffith, the wily old veteran of smart baseball, asked himself. Of course there would have to be one out or none out. The man on third would have to start with the pitch, and if the batter missed connections altogether, it would be all up with the runner. Moreover, it would make him look ridiculous. But that was a gambler's chance. And if it went through, it was a sure run.

"Squeeze him home," became a new signal on the Highlanders.

With Elberfeld, Fultz, and Chase on one end of the new play it became a success overnight. It was—and still is, for that matter—the most spectacular play in baseball. The runner streaking daringly for home, the ball coming up, sure to beat him if the batter fails; the batter crouched and tense—that's truly a Belasco setting, dramatic, wracking. It's all over in an instant, but for that instant the crowd lives.

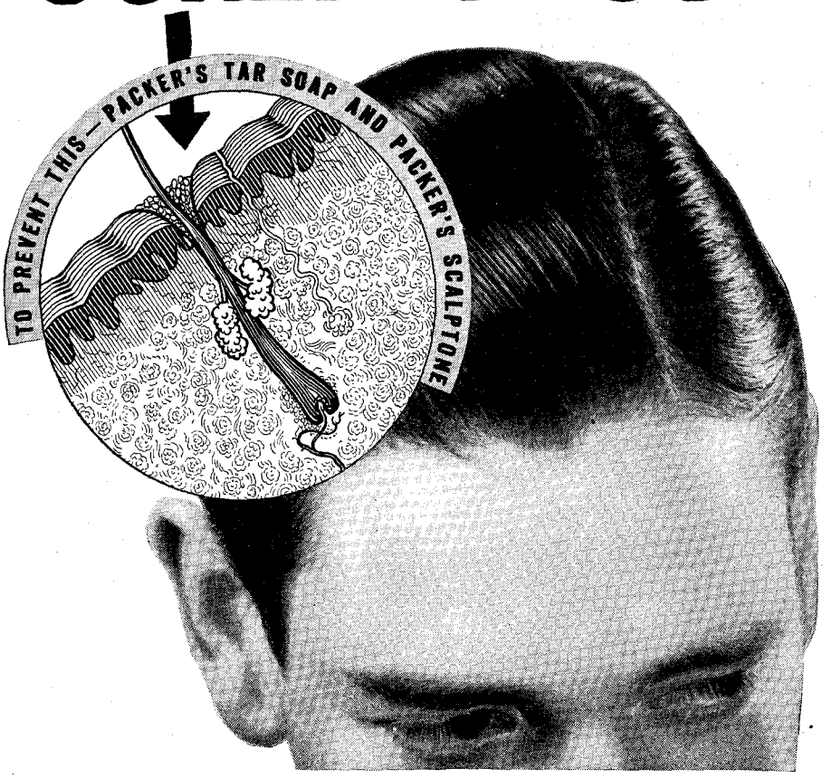
"The biggest sucker play in baseball," said John McGraw when he saw the new squeeze play. But it wasn't a sucker play the way the old Highlanders put it on, and it won many, many games for them. There was no hesitating, no attempt to scurry back to third in safety if the play went wrong. The runner was right on top of the batter half the time. No other team has put it through so daringly.

There was one pitcher who threw what he called his talcum ball. When he entered the box he carried, in his hip pocket, a supply of talcum powder. He would bring forth a handful and scatter it around until he was lost in a white fog. Then he would pitch from out of the haze that practically amounted to a smoke-screen. That pitcher, I think, was Dave Danforth, who knew every illicit delivery.

THE spitter and all such freaks were eventually outlawed; but not until Roger Bresnahan had started a revolution whose results were to endure. Bresnahan, the Giants' catcher, had original ideas as to correct dress for backstops, so, one day—

A strange form came out of the dugout at the Polo Grounds. He looked to be drest for the cricket-field. Very little of Bresnahan could be seen by the staring public. Added to his mask and chest-protector were a pair of brown leather shinguards. No foul tip could touch him in a vulnerable

HAIR CHOKED by "SCALP CRUST"



Scalp Crust is a dangerous, yet common, condition. Even people of the most cleanly habits often neglect it.

Scalp Crust is a thin film of skin scales, oil and dust on the scalp. Lack of proper hair care may bring it on. An itching scalp is one of its first, though often overlooked, signs.

Scalp Crust clogs the pores of your scalp. It chokes the hair—frequently leads to baldness. It is dangerous, unclean, unhealthy. Don't tolerate it.

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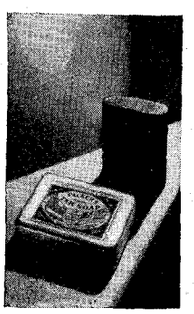

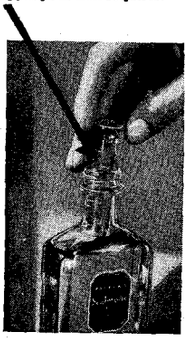

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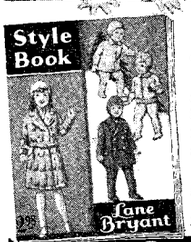

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spot. He was sheathed like a knight of old. The crowd set him down for a mollycoddle, afraid of being hurt. The players told him other things derogatory, out of the corner of tobacco-stained mouths.

But Bresnahan was a sensible fellow with the courage of his convictions. He wasn't afraid of the criticism of the bleacher bugs. Neither was he afraid of being called yellow by his fellow players. He wasn't afraid of being hurt. But he was a valuable ball-player. It seemed as wise to him to protect his legs—that he needed for running—as it was to protect his face. He wouldn't give up his shinpads under any provocation. Every catcher wears 'em now.

Will United States Supremacy Kill the Walker Cup Matches?

A CLATTERING clang, reminiscent, tho on a smaller scale, of a milk-can bouncing on the sidewalk in the wee, sma' hours.

The gallery at the eighteenth hole at the Brookline Country Club gasped, gulped, and (not a few of them) giggled. A British golf team which had invaded the United States to battle for an international links trophy, had come as close as it was destined to come to getting the Walker Cup.

It was red-haired schoolmaster Leonard Crawley, famed alike on cricket field and links, who "got" the trophy with a freak drive that was one of the high spots of the play at Brookline.

The Walker Cup, in glittering glory, was standing on a table in the open for all to see and admire. Ropes kept off the public. All seemed well.

The stage was set. Enter Mr. Crawley, playing up to the eighteenth hole in his match with Voigt of the United States.

Carefully he chose an iron. He swung, and the ball went whizzing away. But, alas, not to its intended goal, the green. By some prank of fate a hook sent it fifty yards to the left. Over the heads of the spectators it sailed. It missed the score-board. And it hit, of all things, the Walker Cup itself.

There was such a ring, according to Kerr N. Petrie, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, as is heard when a pail is dropt to the concrete floor of the locker-room.

But in spite of this mishap, Mr. Crawley went ahead and won his match, the only match, indeed, won by a Briton in this meeting. And so, Mr. Petrie hazards the guess, from now on Crawley will "dedicate his life to aiming at cups."

THE final score of the contest, won seven consecutive times by the United States, was 8 to 1, if you count only those matches in which there was no tie. If you count halved matches (as some hold that we should in the interests of a true picture of the play), the tally is 9½ to 2½—giving each team half a point for each of three halved matches.

This overwhelming victory, and the fact that in all the history of the cup Great Britain has never won it, has raised the question in the minds of many of whether the Walker Cup can survive such unequal competition.

The Walker Cup matches "have ceased to be a contest," according to Harry D. Nash's summary of the play in the New York *Evening Post*. "That state of affairs can not continue, and unless a brilliant mind concocts a new scheme for contesting the matches or England begins to produce better amateur links talent, this desirable international rivalry will be passed up."

BUT, dismissing the theorizing for a moment, let's come back to the action—particularly some of the other actions at that same eighteenth hole where Crawley "rang the bell." That home green, according to Mr. Petrie's *Herald Tribune* account, was the almost constant scene of excitement. Westland's match with Burke of the British on the second and concluding day furnished another "great home-hole finish." Mr. Petrie tells the story thus:

A little perturbed, no doubt, at allowing Burke to pull up on him, Westland hit his iron into the bunker in front of the home green. Burke seemed to have decided to err on the other extreme. In any event, he went boldly for the green, heaving his massive shoulders into a shot which carried clear across the putting-turf and landed on the macadam road behind.

The ball proceeded to emulate a squirrel. With tremendous force it hit a tree and shinned the trunk.

Lost for a moment among the leaves, it presently reappeared shooting for the heads of the score-board staff. Unable to maim any one, it settled at length at the end of the road.

Several players had tried that shot and failed. Burke was no exception. He cleared the crowd away so he could run the ball around the end. But, like Crawley and others, he found himself playing his next from the sand, closer to the hole than his opponent Westland. That was a break. Westland's head came up twice, so that when he came out of the bunker for his putt, he was on the way to his sixth stroke.

Burke meanwhile had won the hearts of the gallery by exploding practically dead to the pin. That was his fourth. He had a certain 5. Westland tried that sixth shot, and then surrendered. It wasn't a defeat for the Chicagoan, but it was a moral victory for Burke.

Sweetser, when he came up to the eighteenth in his battle with Stout, also crashed an iron off the line. The Walker Cup had been removed when a storm broke, so Jess did the next best thing. Probably not being a movie fan, he hit the camera wagon. Playing his third from away down near the first tee, Sweetser landed on the edge of the green, short, and with that Stout had him.

A British view of the British defeat was exprest by Capt. T. A. Torrance of the invaders and is quoted by Arthur Sampson in the Boston *Herald*.

"Instead of trying to discover what the matter is with the British golfers," said Mr. Torrance, "it would seem to me that it would be more to the point to explain

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what it is that makes the American players so good."

In this connection it is interesting to hark back to the time—earlier this year, when our home team was chosen and the amount of controversy (reported in THE DIGEST) the selections provoked. But now it is conceded that the team has justified its selection, and particular praise is being heaped on the younger members, who shone with unusual brightness, despite the fact that lack of experience was urged against them.

AND now we revert to Captain Torrance's tribute to these same young players, as quoted by Mr. Sampson in his account in *The Herald:*

"The figures will show you that we played pretty well, but the new youngsters the United States Golf Association selected for our opponents were unusually good," he said.

Altho, during the excitement of the competition, we had not considered the meeting of the teams in the international battle from just that angle, it must be admitted on review that there is merit to the British captain's feeling.

Actually, the figures reveal the bold fact that the 1932 United States team of youngsters, sprinkled with three veteran campaigners, really outscored some of the supposedly stronger teams, which have represented this country in the past Walker Cup contests.

In the first day's debacle, when the British were completely swamped in the foursomes, the impression was strong that it was principally due to their utter collapse.

It is true that they did not team as well as expected, but the figures reveal that they were up against the lowest alternate-shot scoring which any team has been forced to meet.

Sweetser and Voigt were 73 for the first eighteen holes, and one under level 4s for the thirty holes necessary to defeat the Hartley brothers. Gus Moreland and Charley Seaver were 74 in the morning and six over 4s for their entire match. Francis Ouimet and George Dunlap were 73 in the first round and, then, but two over 4s on the second trip at the time the match with Bill Stout and John Burke ended. Billy Howell and Don Moe were 69, two under par, at the halfway mark, and three over 4s for the thirty-two holes necessary to subdue the British youngsters, Fiddian and McRuvie.

The big margin leads, which the United States players had built up in that first morning's play, were the result of unparalleled foursome scoring as much as any lapse on the part of the Britons. A score of 289 for seventy-two holes would be considered good enough to win most major open championships, which included a field of the crack professionals of the world. Four pairs of United States amateurs, playing alternate shots, had that total for four full rounds on the first morning. Little wonder, then [Mr. Sampson's account proceeds], that those leads at lunch time were insurmountable.

There was no slackening of that red-hot pace in the singles matches on the following day. The Britons only won one of those eight contests, but, in at least five of the individual matches, the play of the Englishmen would have been good enough to win under ordinary conditions.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

The Significant Survival of "Stock-Mindedness"

"THEY'LL get over that!"

That was the way an eminent banker is said to have dismissed some months ago anxious questions about the danger of another mad rush of a speculation-mad public into the stock market, to be followed by the usual consequences.

Editors are convinced by the stock-market activity of the past August that this banker was all wrong, that the public has, in fact, by no means recovered from its "stock-mindedness" of the late Coolidge era. The New York *Herald Tribune*, for one, insists that the evidence is all on the other side. It notes that the average daily sales on the New York Stock Exchange for August this year were larger than for last year, or year before, or indeed, for August of any year except the boom year 1929.

Of course, a good deal of this activity has been professional, but even "if the public has been a minor participant in the actual buying and selling of shares, its interest has been greater than ever before." As we read in *The Herald Tribune:*

In the first place, the bull market familiarized millions of persons with the mechanism of the markets and made millions of others "stock-market conscious." In the second place, the records of our great corporations show that one of the most striking developments of the long bear market has been the steady widening of the distribution of stocks.

The stock-market boom of 1929 may have been a non-recurring phenomenon, but these two developments of recent years—the spread of interest in speculation and the spread of ownership of corporate securities—are by no means transitory. Owing to them, the markets have, for good or ill, outgrown the passive rôle of a "barometer" of business which they occupied for so many years, and to-day they are among the most active forces on the business and industrial scene.

The dangers inherent in such a situation were abundantly demonstrated in 1928 and 1929, when rapidly rising share prices created what is recognized in retrospect as a wholly fallacious "prosperity," and again during the depths of the depression, when the seemingly interminable decline of the market contributed measurably to the general state of doubt and fear.

On the other hand, we have seen in the last few weeks what a powerful agent for recovery a rising market can be when prices and business are at the bottom of the trough.

Agreeing with *The Herald Tribune* about the survival of "stock-mindedness," *The Wall Street Journal* has a different idea about the stock market's "new rôle":

There is a comparatively new rôle for the stock market to play, but it is that which it began to enact during the florid post-war decade. Its rôle is to become more and more an investment field and less a speculative game.

No "Permanently Safe" Investment

ONE lesson of this current depression is that, strictly and literally speaking, there is no such thing as a "permanently safe" investment.

That is, explains George T. Hughes for the Consolidated Press, there is no such thing as "investing in a security which can be bought and held indefinitely with the assurance that it will continue to yield the regular return and can be turned into cash on short notice, within a reasonable range of price." He puts the question: "Outside of United States Government bonds, what has there been in the way of stocks or bonds that has demonstrated the inherent stability which we used to associate with a permanent investment?" Mr. Hughes proceeds to particulars:

Take, for instance, the case of United States Steel preferred, long regarded as the premier industrial preferred stock. Not only did it drop 50 per cent. in market price but there was at one time grave question as to continuation of the dividend, a situation frankly admitted by the management.

If it be said that money deposited in the savings-bank or invested in life insurance is an exception to the generalization, the reply is that that is true only with regard to the depositor or to the insured. The savings-banks and the life-insurance companies have sustained paper losses if not actual ones, just as the individual investor has. The difference has been that, because of the great strength of these institutions and their ability to diversify their risks, the price depreciation has not been disastrous. It is still true of them as of every one else, that there is no investment which can be acquired and then allowed to take care of itself without supervision or oversight.

What this amounts to is to say that the status of investment securities is subject to continuous changes, sometimes for the better and sometimes for the worse. It is not at all certain that this situation is to be deplored. Would it be a good thing for society if some few fortunate individuals were able to acquire large sums, invest them securely, and then live on the proceeds ever afterward without care or risk?

NOW, if it be true that there is no permanently safe investment—and Mr. Hughes thinks almost everybody will admit it to-day—the question comes up as to what the individual investor can do about it. Three possibilities suggest themselves:

He may employ some one to supervise his security list and to suggest changes from time to time. He may do this work himself. Or he may entrust his funds to an organization which does this work automatically for all its customers or clients.

Each of these methods has its advantages, and also its drawbacks. As a matter of fact, concludes Mr. Hughes—

It is not easy to save money, and it is not much easier to keep it after you have saved it. The only practical safeguard is systematic diversification.

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Are We Grown Up Industrially?

"WE are still young," says the stock-ticker.

Yes, but a writer in the New York *Evening Post's* financial section wonders if we really are not more mature than the recent renewal of interest in common stocks would indicate. Economists, says this writer, have acquired the habit of asserting that the United States has now completed its years of industrial adolescence and entered full maturity.

This theory rather appeals to the *Evening Post* writer. As he outlines it:

Our economic system has emerged from the exploitative stage, and now must settle down to a rather different sort of environment in which not developmental projects but relatively stabilized operating enterprises will predominate.

In the future, so it is said, not the plunging, two-fisted, pioneering entrepreneur but the careful, prudent, steady, studious business man will have the best chance of conducting a really successful undertaking.

If this judgment of the situation is correct, it follows that investors would be well advised now to reshape their attitudes and habits accordingly. If the outstanding characteristics of our industry, trade, and finance are due in the natural course of events to undergo any such changes as those thus described, that investor who, instead of "taking flyers" in the hope of amassing a fortune quickly by "picking a winner," chooses his holdings with intelligence and discrimination, contents himself with reasonable but relatively certain return, and steadily reinvests his returns in a like manner, stands the best chance of amassing a comfortable competence.

Probably such has always been the case. The relatively large number of fortunate plungers in the rapidly growing industries of this country, who during our developmental years have quickly amassed unbelievable wealth has, however, made the preaching of such doctrines all but useless so far as most holders of saved funds are concerned. If, however, we have now entered a new and middle-age period of our economy, added reason is furnished for conservative investment policies.

THE conclusion reached is that the public in rushing to buy stocks simply fails to realize the fundamental changes taking place.

But there is another way to look at it. "We are still young," insists *The Magazine of Wall Street*. The stock-ticker, we are told, repudiates "the smug European conclusion that we are fast reaching maturity, the age of carpet-slippers." Rather, "it proclaims incontrovertibly that we are still young, buoyant, and ardently hopeful." The writer of this editorial has in mind a recent British magazine article by an M. P., who argues that America has every right to consider herself still young, that it still has abundance of undeveloped natural resources, and that youthful psychology is still characteristic of the nation.

In other words, as the editor of *The Magazine of Wall Street* sums it up:

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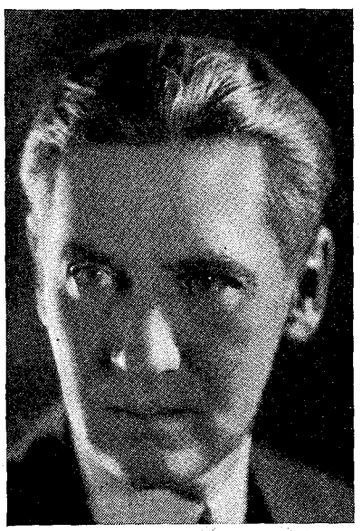

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every youthful breast, and is confident of opportunity. Whether now or later we shall throw off the shackles of reverses—perhaps with amazing swiftness—and rush on to greater achievements than ever. We can if we think we can. Our hopeful psychology is an essential part of recovery. It is a factor to be given as much weight in our appraisals as any fundamental. It is men who create economic situations, and men can control them when they have faith and confidence in their ability to do so.

Disappointing Yield of New Taxes

A DISAPPOINTING discrepancy between forecast and results is noted by the daily press, in checking upon the first report of the Treasury Department on the operation of the new tax law.

At the rate which covers the last ten days in June, the law having gone into effect June 21, total returns for the year, notes the New York *Times*, would amount to about $98,000,000, or less than one-fifth of the $560,000,000 forecast by the Treasury when the new statute was adopted. Admitting that the period covered by the Treasury's first report is a short one, and that a good deal of advance buying may have taken place before the new taxes became effective, *The Times* remains skeptical concerning the eventual yield:

Even with these allowances the margin between prediction and yield is startling. Of the new taxes, that on bank checks has held up best; returns from it are approximating 50 per cent. of the amount expected.

The others have fallen far below their estimated yield.

From the cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline, which the Treasury believed would bring in the large sum of $150,000,000, early receipts are coming in at the rate of only $20,000,000.

The tax on the sale of motor tires and tubes, credited with $33,000,000 in the Treasury's forecast, is yielding revenue at the rate of less than $4,000,000.

From the tax on the sale of automobiles, the Government is getting at the rate of less than one-sixteenth of the $32,000,000 on which it is relying.

More authoritative conclusions can doubtless be drawn after the new law has been in operation for several months. But the first report does not go far toward justifying the faith displayed by Congress in a policy of singling out a few industries for special burdens. It may well be found, later in the year, that a small general tax on the sale of all manufactured articles is preferable to the present plan, and that Congress will be wise enough to adopt it

What's Trumps?—When Shakespeare wrote, "The play's the thing," he had never heard two women discussing clothes in the middle of a game of bridge.—*Boston Transcript.*

Good Fun, Poor Racket.—The worst thing about being a column writer is that nobody ever puts money in tin boxes or a bank for you, nor even slips it under your pillow, the way they used to for ball players.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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for SEPTEMBER 17, 1932

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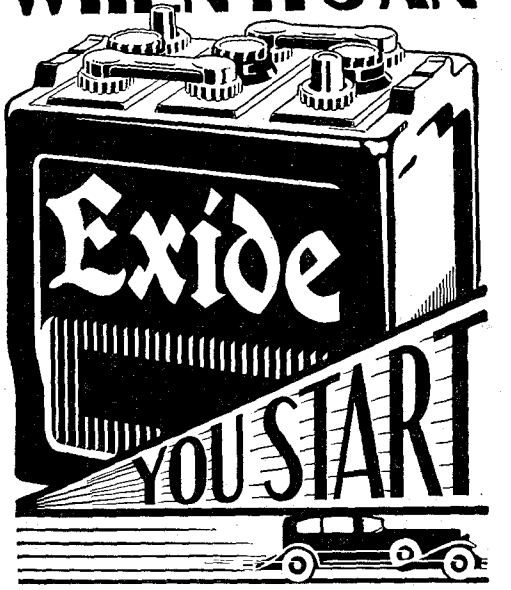

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"No, he is still shaving."—*Deutsche Illustrierte (Berlin).*

Ginger-snaps. — CONDUCTOR (helping stout lady on car)—"Yer should take yeast, mother, ter 'elp yer to rise better."

STOUT LADY—"Take some yerself, lad, and then yer'd be better bred."—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

Round 'n Round 'n Round 'n Round.—"Do you remember when we met in the revolving door?"

"Goodness, yes! That was when we started going around together, wasn't it?"—*Mugwump.*

Still Booming.—Our financial adviser, who has made an exhaustive study of the subject, informs us that there is no truth in the rumor of an impending ten per cent. reduction in the wages of sin.—*Nova Scotia Register.*

Cheering Innovation. — REAL-ESTATE AGENT —"Well, what do you think of our little city?"

PROSPECT — "I'll tell you, brother. This is the first cemetery I ever saw with lights." — *Capper's Weekly.*

Plain Logic.—A Scotsman, upon entering a saddler's, asked for a single spur.

"What use is one spur?" asked the man.

"Well," replied Sandy, "if I can get one side of the horse to go the other one will hae to come wi' it."—*Port Arthur News-Chronicle.*

Post-War.—THE MAGISTRATE—"The prisoner says he had two glasses of 'double brown.' What is this 'double brown,' sergeant?"

THE SERGEANT (sadly)—"Not wot it was, your worship!"—*Humorist.*

Knife and Fork Music.—"Do come and spend the evening with us. My daughter will sing and play, and at nine o'clock we have supper."

"I will be there at nine o'clock, prompt."—*Gazzettino Illustrato.*

Hooray! Call an Ambulance.—"What's happened? Have you had an accident?"

"No. I just bet Hans he couldn't carry me up a ladder on his back, and I won."—*Der Gemutliche Sachse.*

Improving Thought for November.—DISAPPOINTED CANDIDATE — "And I thought sure I heard the voice of the people calling me."

FRIEND—"It must have been yourself thinking out loud."—*Boston Transcript.*

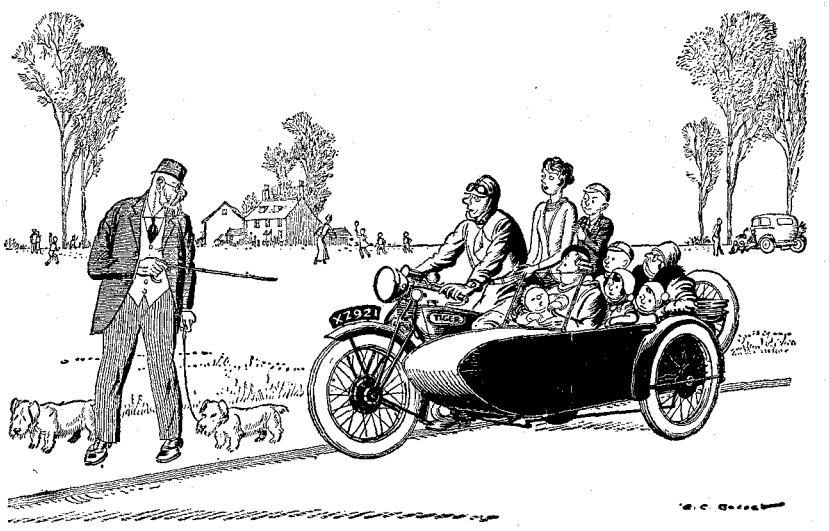
Automatic Polishing.— "Mary, these banisters always seem dusty. I was at the Joneses' to-day, and theirs are as bright and smooth as glass."

"She has three small boys, ma'am."—*Boston Transcript.*

Referred to Einstein.—A little miss of four came tearfully to her mother one morning with the complaint, "How can I button my dress when the button is in the back and I'm in the front?"—*Labor (Washington).*

Referred to Emily Post.—Which reminds me of the fellow who stood in front of a dental display window. "I think I'll get a pair like that," he mused.

"Hush," said his companion, "don't you know it's impolite to pick your teeth in public."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*



Officious old gentleman: "Let me tell you, young man, if that was a horse, I'd report you to the S. P. C. A."

—"The Humorist" (London).

Moron Mortality.—

"If ignorance is bliss," said Black
To White, "why, then, old boy,
You'd better get your life insured:
You're apt to die of joy."

—*Exchange.*

Putting His Foot In It.—FRENCHMAN —"Ah, you climb the Matterhorn! That is a foot to be proud of."

ENGLISHMAN—"Pardon me, sir, you mean 'feat.'"

"So you climb it more than once, eh?"—*Pearson's.*

Yum-Yum. — SHOEMAKER — "Here are the boots for your new polar expedition. Were you satisfied with the boots I made for the last trip?"

EXPLORER—"Quite. They were the best boots I ever ate on a polar expedition."—*Vart Hem.*

When Dads Disappoint.—TOMMY—"That problem you helped me with last night was all wrong, Daddy."

FATHER—"All wrong, was it? Well, I'm sorry."

"Well, you needn't exactly worry about it, because none of the other daddies got it right, either."—*Utica Observer-Dispatch.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Miao-o-o-ow!—Penalties, it was understood, would include the death penalty for extreme cats of violence.—*Berlin cable in the St. Paul Dispatch.*

He Must Need It.—Dr. McW—— has been quite ill, caused by his death. He is away at present to have a little vacation.—*Presque Isle (Me.) Star-Herald.*

Hand Out the Harps.—

"BONUS ARMY" FIND HEAVEN

—*Robinson (Ill.) paper.*

Live? You Bet!—Recovering from a head injury and shock caused by coming in contact with a live wife, Arthur E—— left Mercy Hospital Wednesday.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

For Mercy, of Course.—Recent alteration in the income-tax scale in England has added 2,000,000 persons to the list of prayers.—*Washington Star.*

Forming a Habit.—Our caskets are made in Holly. We invite you to become familiar with our plant and show room.

Then you will know why you want a D—— M—— Casket every time.—*Holly (Mich.) Advertiser.*

Infant Hercules.—When discovering the blaze, George C——, aged 5, rushed to the front of the house where his grandfather, M. F. C——, was sleeping. Awakening the old gentleman, he picked up a trunk and knocked the window-screen and sash out, helping his grandfather to safety through the up-stairs window.—*Altoona Mirror.*

T'row Him Down McClusky, on the Costly Rug.—The new American barroom will resemble neither the old-time saloon nor its successor, the speak-easy. The heavy oak and mahogany of the old days will be tabu. The modern barroom will have lots of fight, period rooms, aluminum trimmings, and flowers.—*Milwaukee dispatch in the Boston Traveler.*

Back Seat for Bacchus.—

Dear Mr. Editor—

MEN'S OWN BROTHERHOOD

There is an unfortunate printer's error in your otherwise accurate report in last week's issue, which I am sure you will regret as much as myself and the soloist.

The title of the song was, "Love Divine," not "Love and Wine."—*Essex paper quoted by the London Evening Standard.*

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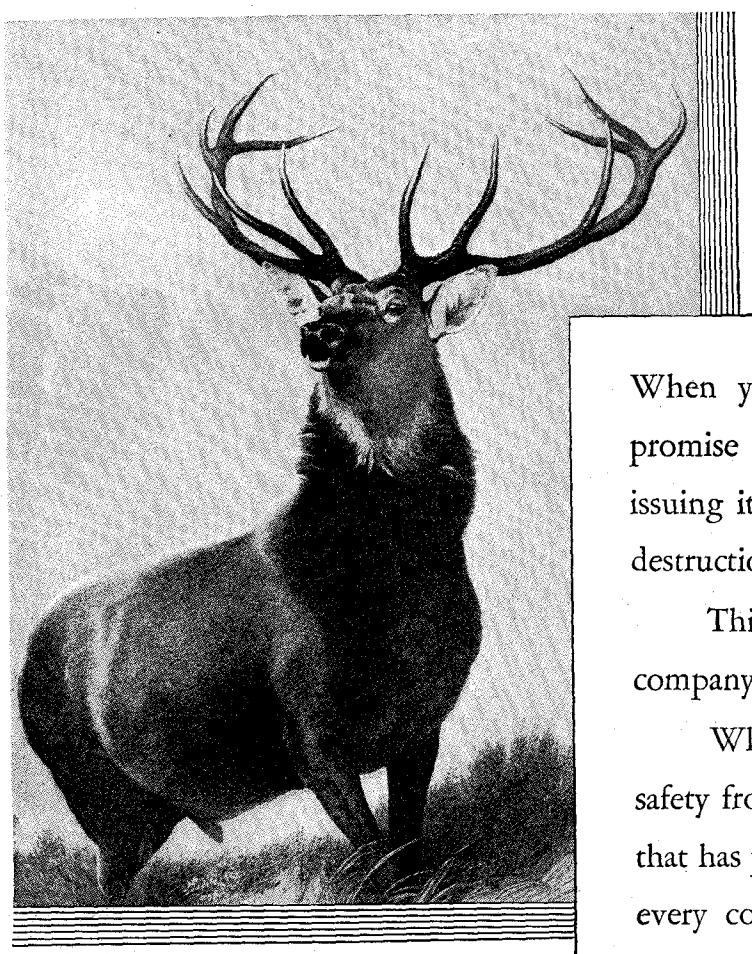

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